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"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW *of the* NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS *propoſed in* PARLIAMENT.

ABOVE a hundred years ago, Dr. Davenant, whoſe attention had been particularly directed to the ſtate of public credit, and the revenues and expenditure of the ſtate, aſſerted that "from the time of the Norman invaſion we never had a more diſmal view before us;" yet that eventful period paſſed away, and it ſoon appeared that the country was capable of exertions, which, a few years before, ſome of its moſt judicious politicians deemed beyond all probability. In like manner, have the numerous ſubſequent predictions of bankruptcy and ruin been hitherto happily averted, by a gradual increaſe of wealth, proceeding from the improvement of manufactures and the great extenſion of commerce, and by that ſpirit of national attachment which has induced individuals to ſubmit willingly to an aſtoniſhing increaſe of taxation, and led them patiently to ſuffer privations or ſtimulated them to greater exertions, whenever the neceſſities of the ſtate evidently called for the ſacrifices required, whatever may have been their magnitude or duration. The experience of the paſt, therefore, juſtifies a perſuaſion, that, when the financial concerns of the country are entruſted to men of ability and integrity, the ſyſtem of public credit, with the fatal conſequences of which we have been ſo often threatened, may be rendered perfectly conſiſtent with our ſafety and proſperity; and the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the public revenue affords great reaſon to hope, that the future extraordinary expenditure, in time of war, will be much leſs dependant on the funding ſyſtem than it hitherto has been.

The experience of more than a century juſtifies the aſſertion, that the exiſtence of a national debt may be perfectly conſiſtent with the intereſt and proſperity of the country; it has only been when too free uſe has been made of the borrowing ſyſtem, that its injurious effects have been ſeriouſly felt; that this has been the caſe of late years, will not be denied; ſome alteration in the preſent mode of raiſing the ſupplies had therefore become neceſſary, while prudence ſuggeſted that a modification of the preſent ſyſtem, which has enabled us to encounter ſo many difficulties, would be infinitely preferable to an entire dependance on new and untried expedients.

Happily for the country an arrangement of its financial concerns has been deviſed, which, by dividing part of the preſent burthens of the war with the ſucceeding period of peace, when the preſſure of them will be leſs felt, and by equaliſing the benefits of the Sinking Fund, inſtead of deferring the whole relief to be accompliſhed by it to a diſtant period, will enable the government to carry on hoſtilities during whatever period the reſtleſs ambition of our enemies may protract them, with ſcarce any additional burthens to the people; and thus to diſplay the unabated vigour of the ſtate, at a time when thoſe unacquainted with its reſources, were apprehenſive that the too rapid progreſs of the funding ſyſtem would have brought us into a ſituation of ſerious difficulty and danger.

The taxes, which have been granted during the continuance of the war, as a proviſion for part of the extraordinary expenditure occaſioned by it, conſiſt of certain duties of cuſtoms and exciſe producing 9,500,000l. per annum, and of the Property Tax, which for the laſt year produced 11,500,000l. making in the whole 21,000,000l.; upon the preſent ſyſtem, this great amount of taxes would, on the termination of the war, ſuddenly ceaſe; an event, which would certainly be attended with conſiderable loſs to all perſons who were holders of ſuch commodities as had been enhanced in price by theſe taxes. This effect will be prevented, while a much more important object is accompliſhed, by appropriating yearly a portion of theſe taxes, during the continuance of the war, as a proviſion

for the intereſt and ſpeedy redemption of ſuch loans as will be neceſſary; by which means, the burthen of new taxes will be avoided, and the preſent war-taxes gradually diſcontinued on the return of peace. With this view it is propoſed that the preſent war-taxes ſhall be continued for ſuch further term as may be directed by future acts of parliament, for defraying the charge of any loans which may be charged thereon, in the following manner: on every loan charged on the war-taxes there is to be ſet apart, out of the produce of theſe duties, 10 per cent. on the amount of the ſum borrowed, out of which the intereſt and charge of management is to be paid, and the remainder to form a ſinking fund for redemption of the capital.

It is aſſumed that the expenditure of each year, during the continuance of the war, will amount to 32,000,000l. beyond the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund and the annual taxes; in order to ſupport an expenditure of this extent, it will be neceſſary to raiſe annually from 12 to 16 millions, by way of loan; and, as the produce of the war-taxes will thus be gradually mortgaged, an additional or ſupplementary loan is alſo to be raiſed for making up the deficiency. The following table ſhews the amount of the loans, which it will thus be requiſite to raiſe in each year.

Year, commencing 5th January.	Loan in each year upon credit of the War-Taxes.	War-Taxes not pledged, but applicable to the ſupplies.	Supplementary Loans required.	Total provided for in each year.
1807	12,000,000	19,800,000	200,000	32,000,000
1808	12,000,000	18,600,000	1,400,000	32,000,000
1809	12,000,000	17,400,000	2,600,000	32,000,000
1810	14,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000	32,000,000
1811	16,000,000	14,400,000	1,600,000	32,000,000
1812	16,000,000	12,800,000	3,200,000	32,000,000
1813	16,000,000	11,200.000	4,800,000	32,000,000
1814	16,000,000	9,600,000	6,400,000	32,000,000
1815	16,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	32,000,000
1816	16,000,000	6,400,000	9,600,000	32,000,000
1817	16,000,000	4,800,000	11,200,000	32,000,000
1818	16,000,000	3,200,000	12,800,000	32,000,000
1819	16,000,000	1,600,000	14,400,000	32,000,000
1820	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000
1821	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1822	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1823	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1824	14,000,000	nil.	18,000,000	32,000,000
1825	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000
1826	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000

From this table, it appears, that, ſuppoſing peace to take place at the end of ſeven years from the preſent time, 11,200,000l. of the war taxes will then remain unappropriated, and conſequently that nearly the whole of the property tax (which is eſtimated to produce 11,500,000l.) might then be taken off immediately on the concluſion of the peace. It is poſſible, however, that the war may continue much beyond this period, in which caſe, by proceeding on the propoſed ſyſtem, the whole amount of the war-taxes will have been mortgaged in 1820; in the next year, however, the portion of theſe taxes, which had been appropriated to the loan of the firſt year, will be ſet free by the redemption of a ſum equal to that loan, and will then become applicable to the charge of a freſh loan of the like amount; a ſimilar releaſe will be effected in each ſucceeding year, and, conſequently a proviſion is thus made from 1820, for loans without any further impoſition of taxes, to an unlimited period, provided the ſums borrowed do not exceed thoſe in the firſt column of the table.

With

With reſpect to the ſupplementary loans, they are not in any way to be charged on the war-taxes, but the intereſt thereof, and a ſinking fund of one per cent. on the capital created, is to be provided for during the firſt three years, from the expiration of ſome terminable annuities, from new taxes of a ſmall amount for the ſeven following years, and after that period from the ſurplus of the ſinking fund. This ſurplus will ariſe from a new arrangement reſpecting the amount of the fund.

It is propoſed, that, in conſequence of the great preſent increaſe of the ſinking fund, from the appropriations on the war-loans, that a conditional limit ſhall be ſet to its future accumulation. The fund, when originally eſtabliſhed in 1786, was to increaſe till it amounted to 4,000,000l. per annum, and the ſurplus, which would have accrued beyond this ſum, was to be at the diſpoſal of parliament; this reſtriction was afterwards done away as the debt had increaſed ſo rapidly, that 4,000,000l. per annum would certainly have become very inſufficient to accompliſh any important reduction; but from the very large additions which will be made to the ſinking fund by the new plan, it will have accumulated in 1817 (when the preſent ſinking fund will exceed the amount of the intereſt on ſuch part of the preſent debt as will be then unredeemed) to upwards of 24,000,000l. per annum. In the application of an annual ſum of this magnitude, neither the original plan of the ſinking fund, nor any equitable views of the intereſts of the public, will be found to furniſh any objection to the propoſal of obtaining ſome aid from this ſource, in alleviation of the burthens and neceſſities of the country, and thus participating in the benefits of this excellent inſtitution, the whole relief afforded by which would otherwiſe be enjoyed by a future generation. It is not propoſed, however, in any caſe, to apply in providing for new loans, a larger proportion of the ſinking fund than ſuch as will always leave an amount equal to the intereſt payable on ſuch part of the preſent debt as ſhall remain unredeemed; nor is it meant to impede, in any degree, the redemption of a ſum equal to the preſent debt, in as ſhort a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if the propoſed plan had not been adopted; or that the final redemption of any ſupplementary loans ſhould be poſtponed beyond the period of 45 years preſcribed by the act of 1792, for the extinction of all future loans; while the annual war-loans will be ſucceſſively redeemed in 14 years if the war continues, or if peace takes place will always be redeemed conſiderably within the beforementioned period of 45 years.

The following table ſhews the amount, which will thus be taken from the ſinking fund in each year from 1817, with the combined amount of the ſinking funds of the war debt, the ſupplementary debt, and the preſent debt, at the ſame periods, and the total exceſſes of the preſent ſinking fund, which may in any given year of peace be applied to the releaſe of the war-taxes.

Year commencing 5th January.	Exceſſes to be deducted from the Sinking Fund.	Combined amount of the Sinking Funds.	Exceſſes of Sinking Fund, which in Peace may be applied to releaſe of War-Taxes.
1817	853,333	24,096,718	1,707,366
1818	960,000	25,461,552	2,115,303
1819	1,066,666	26,814,628	2,383,637
1820	1,333,633	28,155,358	2,500,056
1821	1,333,333	27,963,124	2,275,628
1822	1,333,333	27,761,279	1,973,312
1823	1,200,000	27,549,341	1,589,213
1824	1,066,666	27,326,807	1,265,909
1825	1,013,108	27,093,146	1,013,108
1826	753,247	26,901,360	753,247

Any appropriation of a part of the revenue of the ſinking fund, in a way different to that in which it was originally intended to operate, ſhould certainly be viewed with ſuch a degree of jealouſy as may prevent its miſapplication; and if the propoſed arrangement, as it relates to the ſinking fund, tended in the ſmalleſt degree to retard the period when the whole amount of the debt, for the reduction of which the fund is appropriated, would have otherwiſe been redeemed, this circumſtance would form a deciſive objection to it; but it will appear, that, on the ſuppoſition of the continuance of war for 20 years, and that it would be neceſſary to borrow 11,000,000l. annually on the preſent ſyſtem, the amount of the money capital of the debt which would be redeemed in each year would be greater, and an amount equal to the whole of the preſent debt, would be redeemed three years ſooner by the propoſed plan, than by the preſent ſyſtem.

Years.	Money capital of debt which would have been redeemed in each year, by the preſent ſyſtem.	Money capital of debt which will be redeemed in each year by the propoſed plan.	Larger amounts of debt redeemed by the propoſed plan than by the preſent ſyſtem.
1807	8,515,042	8,935,042	420,000
1808	9,124,127	10,005,126	1,300,999
1809	9,763,666	11,148,714	2,686,047
1810	10,435,182	12,439,482	4,690,347
1811	11,140,274	13,888,120	7,438,193
1812	11,880,620	15,435,858	10,993,431
1813	12,657,984	17,087,649	15,423,096
1814	13,474,216	18,848,697	20,797,577
1815	14,331,259	20,724,463	27,190,781
1816	15,231,154	22,720,685	34,680,312
1817	16,176,044	24,096,718	42,600,986
1818	17,168,179	25,461,552	50,894,359
1819	18,209,920	26,814,628	59,499,067
1820	19,303,749	28,155,358	68,350,676
1821	20,452,269	27,963,124	75,861,531
1822	21,658,215	27,761,279	81,964,595
1823	22,924,458	27,549,341	86,589,478
1824	24,254,013	27,326,807	89,662,272
1825	25,650,046	27,093,146	91,105,372
1826	27,115,881	26,901,360	90,890,851
Total.	329,466,298	420,357,149	90,890,851

The amount of the money capital of the preſent debt, valuing 3 per cents. at 60 (the price on which the above tables are formed) is 352,793,722l. It appears, therefore, that, ſuppoſing the ſtocks to continue at that price, an amount, equal to the preſent debt, would be redeemed, by the propoſed plan, in 1824; whereas, according to the preſent ſyſtem, ſuch an amount would not have been redeemed till the year 1827.

The important advantages which the public will derive from the propoſed plan, thus appear to be, that if it ſhould be neceſſary to continue the war, it may be carried on, upon its preſent expenſive ſcale, for three years, from the preſent time, without any additional taxes, that it may be continued for ſeven years longer by impoſing new taxes, to the amount, on an average, of only 293,000l. per annum; and, that after that period, it may ſtill be carried on without any further additional taxes; while at the time the public are reaping theſe advantages from the propoſed arrangements, the ſinking fund will be greatly augmented, and conſequently the reduction of the debt be greatly accelerated.

E. R.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER I had finiſhed the few obſervations on dogs, lately ſent you, happening to take up a newſpaper of the preceding day, I caſt my eyes on a paragraph on the ſame ſubject, by another anonymous writer.

He aſſerts, "that a dog bitten, but ſeparated and confined, remained free for five months, and then took the diſeaſe of which he died; while ſeveral others, bitten at the ſame time, had at different intervals, previouſly become rabid and died."

This fact is given on the credit of an huntſman. May we not aſk, Was he qualified to judge, whether this was in conſequence of the bite, or, whether it might not be a different malady? Dogs, like other animals, are ſubject to various complaints, and ſome which nearly reſemble hydrophobia. There is a diſeaſe, which Dr. James and others call *dumb madneſs*, under which the animals do not attempt to bite, but remain ſluggiſh and ſtupid till they die. This may be called ſpurious, and of doubtful infection; yet admitting the fact, as this writer intends, it makes only an exception to a general law; which, inſtead of deſtroying, is a ſtronger confirmation. Some have taken the ſmall-pox twice, yet this will never deſtroy the belief that the general character of the diſeaſe is, to attack once only the ſame individual. The ſame has been obſerved of the ſcarlet fever, though I am confident that it is ſpecific, and its general character ſimilar, in this reſpect, to the ſmall-pox. The general character, alſo, of the vaccine virus, is to run through its ſtages in about nine days, yet I have met, in my practice, with two caſes, where the inoculated punctures healed in two or three days without the leaſt appearance of infection, and I conſidered it a failure. At the end of fifteen days, however, in one inſtance, and ſeventeen in the other, the punctures inflamed, went through their ſtages, and a complete veſicle was produced at the uſual period. Both theſe children, expoſed ſince to the ſmall-pox, to prove the efficacy of the vaccine preſervative, continue ſecure from the variolous infection; while they prove, at the ſame time, the dormant ſtate of the infection in theſe inſtances to have been nearly double that of the general law, anomala which may not again happen in a thouſand caſes.

I am, therefore, little inclined to change my ſentiments reſpecting the interval between the bite and the ſubſequent diſeaſe in the dog, till more facts, and theſe better diſcriminated, ſhall be produced. I do not, therefore, heſitate to repeat, that from five to ſix weeks is ſufficient for the confinement of a dog ſuſpected to be bitten, and that the animal may from thence be allowed the enjoyment of his liberty, without danger of diſeaſe; yet I ſhall not inveigh againſt any one whoſe timidity may impel him to extend to his ſuſpected dog the time of confinement, if, in his own opinion, it ſhould render him ſecurer and more happy. I inſiſt only on the truth of the general law, and have never found it to deviate in any inſtance, wherein my directions were concerned.

The hydrophobic poiſon takes a greater range from inoculation, till the ſyſtem becomes infected, than any other contagious virus, ſome inſtances of typhus, according to the obſervation of a reſpectable author, excepted, where many months intervened from expoſure to the effluvia in one inſtance, before it became active, though the general law in it, as in others, be well defined. It would, however, be unfair to take extreme caſes, as well as unphiloſophical and contrary to facts to conclude that the hydrophobic is uncertain and indefinite as to its time of acting; yet this opinion has unfortunately long prevailed, and has been copied by one author from another without examining into the fact.

This ill-founded notion has been fraught with much miſery to individuals. All the farrago of preventives have been eagerly ſought after, and human health deſtroyed, for more than half a life-time, to obviate a diſeaſe, which it was believed might occur at any interval, from an hour after the bite, to the moſt advanced age.

A reſpectable perſon, in this county, having been bitten by a ſuſpected hound, and rendered miſerable from this belief, ſwallowed many noſtrums. He melted down his conſtitution with mercury, and neither roſe nor lay down free from apprehenſions for a ſeries of years, till my animadverſions on the ſubject happily reſtored him to quiet of mind. Twenty years have ſince elapſed, and he ſtill lives free from alarm, enjoying his uſual health. The doctrine, I believe, is no longer held by the faculty, though it exiſts in full force among the generality of the other orders in ſociety.

From

From the collation of many caſes, the period between the bite and firſt ſymptom of the diſeaſe appears a little ſhorter in quadrupeds, than in the human ſpecies. A dog bitten in Ipſwich, Auguſt 30, 1795, died chained, on the 24th day after. In the neighbourhood where Dr. White reſided, ſeveral animals were bitten, all of which took the diſeaſe and died within the month. At another time, a cow, ſome ſwine, and other animals, the number of which my author does not ſpecify, bitten by a mad fox, were all dead in three weeks.

M. Bonel aſſerts, that a dog, a cat, a bull, and two cows, bitten and infected, likewiſe died within three weeks. Two dogs, mentioned by Dr. Gutherie, died within a month from the bite. A dog, in Ipſwich, wormed when a puppy, from an erroneous opinion that it would prove a preſervative, went mad ſome years after, and bit two dogs which died of the diſeaſe in twenty days. A dog, mentioned by Mr. Troot, died fourteen days after being bitten. Dr. Weſtern mentions two ſheep bitten, which died of the diſeaſe in fourteen days. C. Nixon relates an inſtance of a dog which died on the tenth day. Mr. Meynell obſerved the firſt ſymptoms fourteen days after the bite. Dr. Shadwell obſerved the firſt ſymptoms in a pig nine days only after it was bitten. Dr. Dickſon ſaw the diſeaſe occur ſo early as the ſeventh day.

I truſt, Mr. Editor, theſe examples will bear me out in the opinion that I have advanced, reſpecting the interval, and the time neceſſary for a ſuſpected dog's confinement. Had I more leiſure for reſearch, the catalogue might be greatly increaſed.

Before concluding, I would beg leave to point out the neceſſity of caution in approaching ſtrange dogs, or ſhewing any familiarity with them, however healthy and harmleſs they may appear. If a dog lay on the pavement in the paſſengers' way, it would be ſafer to go round, than force him from his place.

Many of the accidents ariſing from the bite were cauſed by ſtrange dogs too familiarly approached, when in the firſt ſtage of the complaint, and when the animals ſhewed no appearance to the common obſerver of the malady. It will be the higheſt temerity, let the occaſion be what it may, to take the uſual liberties with the animal, if the leaſt ſuſpicion be entertained.

In Auguſt, 1795, a little ſpaniel, familiar with the children of a gentleman of this place, bit one of them ſlightly, but ſufficiently to draw blood; the parents were alarmed, as mad dogs had been in the town a few weeks before, which cauſed many of the inhabitants, through apprehenſion, to kill their dogs. A ſurgeon was called to the child, and the circumſtances related. The animal lay by the fire, apparently in health, while he liſtened to the relation. Through the beſt motives, but miſtaken means, in order to quiet their fear, and induce a belief that it was in perfect health, he took it up, as I was told, opened its mouth, introduced his hand, which he turned round in the fauces. This it ſuffered without the leaſt ſign of ruffled temper. But the act was unguarded and raſh, although he eſcaped; for it had bitten the ſame morning a kitten ſeverely, ſevering the head almoſt from its body. The indifference which it ſhewed at the introduction of his hand, calmed the fears of the family for that night; and next day but early on the morning of the third, attacked with another fit, the furious animal laid hold of the lip of a puppy about five months old, ſo firmly that the ſervant, who ran to its aſſiſtance, was obliged to draw them forcibly aſunder.

This threw the family into new conſternation, and the child's father immediately waited on me for my advice. Being by indiſpoſition confined to my room, I had not before heard of this moſt ſerious and alarming affair. I urged him to chain the animal without a moment's delay. As the fit had ſubſided, the creature was eaſily ſecured, when in little more than a day after, with the moſt obvious marks of rabies, it died in confinement, as did the puppy in the ſame manner in the ſpace of three weeks. The reader will be happy to learn that prophylactic means, one of which was exciſion of the bitten part, were ſucceſsful preventives for the child. The inadvertency of the medical attendant, in riſking his ſafety to allay a parent's agony, is no impeachment of his general knowledge, and is mentioned here as an overſight merely, and an uſeful caution in future exigencies of the ſame nature. The firſt acceſſion of rabies in the dog is very gradual, the intervals long, and exacerbations trifling, but daily ſhortening and ſtrengthening, they become at laſt numerous. Recollection

lection at length fails, when the animal runs off wandering without conſciouſneſs, committing ravages as he proceeds, and dies about the ſeventh or eighth day. In the laſt day their ſight, as well as recollection ſeems to be loſt. In one inſtance, at leaſt, I think this obſervation verified.

In September, 1802, walking from Weſtminſter-bridge, acroſs the fields to the Borough, I met a concourſe of people in purſuit of a mad dog, which was only a ſhort way before them. My ſervant, ſeeing the animal approach us, gave the alarm, and we ran to one ſide. The track the animal kept was in a direct line with the rails of the obeliſk, againſt which, as it ran with conſiderable force, it daſhed its head and fell; the purſuers coming up, immediately diſpatched it. I am inclined therefore to conclude, that, in the laſt day of the diſeaſe, blindneſs may be enumerated among the ſymptoms.

I ſhall feel myſelf obliged to any of your readers, who can produce well-authenticated facts on the ſubject of the rabid dog, which has contracted the diſeaſe, either ſpontaneouſly, or in conſequence of a bite; for it is vain to contend, that by the latter only the canine virus is propagated. Minute, but continued alterations in the various ſecretions from innumerable ſources, though the chief I think may be aſcribable to food, weather, and ſituation may be adequate, without a bite, to the formation of the diſeaſe.

I have beſtowed conſiderable attention on the ſubject, and wiſh to continue my reſearches. It is an inveſtigation well meriting our labour. We take the animal to our boſoms, we load him with our careſſes; he is a faithful friend, and an uſeful ſervant; he guards our houſes and tends our flocks. In proportion, therefore, to his familiarity with us, is our danger, when he is under this, hitherto, incurable diſeaſe. Few quadrupeds, bitten by a rabid dog, eſcape infection; and it is evident how detrimental he then may become to the live ſtock of the farmer, or ſtud of the gentleman. The effects on the human ſpecies is ſtill more deplorable; yet it is ſome conſolation, that at an average, formed on a pretty wide ſcale, not above one in ſixteen bitten take the diſeaſe. If proper means be taken, to free the wounds from the poiſon, and prevent its effects on the ſyſtem, all may eſcape. We have not, it is true, in this been always ſucceſsful, but in proportion, as the taſk is arduous, the ſucceſs will be glorious.

Yours, &c.
R. HAMILTON.

Ipſwich,
February 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM encouraged by your invitation, at page 516 of the December Magazine (vol. xxii.) to offer a few remarks, in addition to the many judicious ones, by Aquarius, at pages 436 to 439 of the ſame number, on the ſubject of procuring a ſupply of wholeſome water for domeſtic purpoſes; my preſent deſign is, to treat of ſpring water only. The many far-fetched and fanciful hypotheſes which philoſophers have invented, for raiſing water for ſupplying the earth with ſprings, have at length given way to the more ſimple and rational theory, which accounts for every known ſpring, by the *deſcent* and filtration of the water, ſupplied on the ſurface by rains, dews, &c. In ſome inſtances the water percolates through gravel, ſand, or other porous matters, on or near the ſurface, to ſmall depths only, before its progreſs downwards is arreſted, by clay or other water-tight matters below, and the water is either held up, ſo as to fully ſaturate the porous matter, ſometimes to the very ſurface, or the ſame ſoakes away laterally on or near to the inclining ſurface of the clay, &c. beneath, until it arrives at ſome lower place, where the ſpring vents itſelf on the ſurface; of this kind are all the ſprings in and near London, which are reached by ſhallow wells: below the level and in the vicinity of the Thames, the ſurface, gravel and ſand, will be found ſaturated and ſupplied alſo with water from the river. The ſinking of wells, in the above claſs of ſprings, is ſo ſimple a buſineſs, that Aquarius truly obſerves, "few villages are without an engineer capable of the taſk."

It is to Mr. William Smith, a gentleman who has devoted many years to the minute inveſtigation of the ſtrata of the Britiſh Iſlands, that we are principally indebted for a general knowledge of the more powerful and univerſal ſprings, which are to be reached by deep wells: it is true, that deep wells in ſome diſtricts, as on the chalk downs, near Brighton, Lewes, &c. in Suſſex, belong to the caſe already mentioned; the chalk to the depth of one, two, or even three

three hundred feet, being there ſufficiently open, by means of its numerous cracks or fiſſures, to let the rain water ſoak freely down, almoſt, or quite to the level of the ſea. Mr. Smith, has to me and numerous others, demonſtrated in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, and he will ſhortly publiſh an important work on the ſubject, that every ſtratum, whether of clay, ſand, chalk, ſtone, &c. which we meet with in ſinking a well, or pit, however deep, forms part of an extended inclining plane, of nearly equal thickneſs throughout; which, at a greater or leſs diſtance from the well, arrives at, and crops or baſſets out upon the ſurface, generally for a long diſtance together, and that all, or moſt of the porous ſtrata, as ſand, or open rock, are thus at their out-crops ſupplied with water, which percolates, or ſoaks down them, often to complete ſaturation. The deep wells in London and its vicinity, furniſh us with inſtances of this laſt kind of ſprings; many of theſe wells firſt paſs through the gravel and other alluvial matters, containing a ſmall ſpring of the firſt kind, before they enter a thick ſtratum of clay; a few feet within this clay, layers of thoſe ſingular nodules, called *Ludus Helmonti*, are frequently found, and in ſome inſtances the ſame produces a ſmall ſpring, much impregnated with mineral qualities; after proceeding a great way further in the clay, a ſtratum of ſand is met with, and which ſand ſometimes produces water, but in no great quantities, and often unfit for culinary purpoſes: the two ſprings, laſt mentioned, are ſtopped or walled out by the well-digger, a proceſs which I muſt take ſome other opportunity of explaining, and either the ſinking of the well, or the boring of a large augur-hole, proceeds further through the clay until a thick ſtratum of looſe ſand is reached, often at three hundred feet deep, ſo perfectly ſaturated and charged with water as to produce the effects, deſcribed by Mr. Vulliamy, near Acton, and mentioned by Aquarius at p. 433.

The riſe of water in deep wells near London, is always very conſiderable and its quantity great, after the thick ſand ſtratum is reached; in ſome wells in low ſituations, it actually flows over above the ground, as in Richmond Town, in Thames Street, London, and other places, beſides Mr. Vulliamy's; and this would be the caſe more generally, or perhaps, univerſally in ſuch ſituations, if the water did not eſcape through the gravel and ſand on the top of the clay; an inſtance of which, I have obſerved in ſome modern wells, on the ſouth ſide of the village of Eaſt Sheen.

The out crop of the thick ſtratum of ſand ſupplying the deep wells near London, particularly thoſe north of the river, may be traced through the pariſhes of South Mims, Ridge, Buſhey, Riſelif, and other places about fifteen or ſixteen miles from London, whoſe conſiderable elevation above the level of the metropolis fully accounts for the force with which the water is there ſent, in this lower ſand ſtratum, and in the chalk on which it reſts. The village of Riſelif furniſhes a curious example of the general ignorance or want of perſeverance in well-ſinking in thoſe parts; ſuch wells as they have (if my information on the ſpot, when tracing the out-crop of the above ſand, be correct) reaching no further than the firſt ſand, and producing a bad and unwholeſome water, which might eaſily be walled out, and the remarkably good water procured in plenty in their town, which they now fetch in drags a diſtance of half a mile from its accidental vent in the meadows.

Our newly acquired knowledge of the ſtratification, while it points out the poſſibility of finding plenty of water in any place, and furniſhes data for gueſſing at its quality, and calculating nearly the expence at which it may be got; by making known all the matters compoſing the ſouth and eaſtern parts of this iſland, has rendered the expectations vain, of digging coals in all theſe parts, notwithſtanding the confident aſſertions in your Magazine to the contrary, by certain ſpeculators in Suſſex, ſee vol. xxi, p. 584, and vol. xxii. p. 94.

I might have mentioned above, that every conſiderable brewer in London has now a deep well, and raiſes the ſand or chalk ſpring-water, above-mentioned, for uſe in brewing his porter, the peculiar properties of which beverage were heretofore aſcribed by many to the uſe of the Thames water.

The vale of the Thames, is not the only ſituation where overflowing wells might be had; almoſt any low ſituation might furniſh them, by proper management, and ſometimes a conſtant rill of water, of no inconſiderable uſe, might thus be obtained, as I have myſelf witneſſed.

Weſtminſter, Your's, &c.
16 *February*, 1807. JOHN FAREY.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS.

THE reader is now prepared to underſtand the mode of travelling, and the ſituation of a traveller in Poland. The ordinary travelling vehicle is a four-wheeled carriage, reſembling our phaeton, though hung much lower, and with a head like the common one-horſe chair. Above the apron in front are ſmall folding doors with glaſſes, which make all cloſe as occaſion requires. It is drawn by three or four horſes (whoſe traces are of cord), according to the with, or rather the purſe, of the traveller. An inferior travelling vehicle, alſo upon four wheels, uſed moſtly by the farmers, is conſtructed of wicker, the hinder half of which is provided with a tilt of ſacking, or canvas, which is ſometimes rendered a more ſecure protection by having oil-cafe extended over the whole interior ſurface. The whole, excluding the wheels, bears no very diſtant reſemblance to a large cradle. Every carriage, about to go any conſiderable diſtance, is provided with a large portmanteau, containing at leaſt a mattreſs, blankets, &c. It is likewiſe furniſhed with all requiſite proviſions, as ham, tongue, chicken, ſpirit, wine, &c.; for the Poliſh traveller *calculates* upon meeting with nothing at the inns. If any thing be found, it is an accidental occurrence. The portmanteau, too, in the ordinary carriages, ſerves for the ſeat. When a perſon of any conſequence travels, one of theſe carriages, or more (as occaſion requires), is occupied by domeſtics and the luggage. The traveller thus equipped, the poſtillion mounts his little ſeat, with his horn ſlung over his ſhoulder. Every now and then, he meets with a crucifix or a ſaint by the ſide of the road, on which he takes off his hat, and croſſes himſelf; and when about to arrive at an inn where he propoſes to ſtop, he plays a ſort of tune upon his horn (which reſembles a French horn, though much ſmaller), to announce his approach.

It will be proper to give here a brief deſcription of a Poliſh inn. The *ſtable* is the moſt conſiderable, and very often the beſt part, of the *houſe*. It is always ſituated cloſe to, and parallel with, the road; is always built of wood; and is from fifteen to thirty yards long, and from ten to fifteen wide. The ſides, appropriated to the horſes, are uſually raiſed, for a third of the width, ſome ſix or eight inches; the middle depreſſed ſpace is occupied by the carriages. It is provided at the ends with large folding-doors, that the carriages may drive in at one end and out at the other. At one of the angles, the moſt diſtant from the road, a door commonly opens out of the ſtable into the houſe; and this is often the only door. On entering the houſe, you are aſſailed by the moſt abominable hoſt of ſtinks which ever conſpired to war againſt the noſe. It is literally true, that frequently, after I had proceeded a ſtep or two within the threſhold, I was obliged to turn back to collect freſh air and reſolution before I could advance. The interior is filthy, and wretched beyond deſcription. The floor is of earth, and uſually covered with naſtineſs. Other things are of a piece. The inhabitants are ſqualid, and in rags. Frequently, the houſe is half full of the wretched peaſants and peaſant women, getting drunk upon *ſchnaps*, (a ſort of whiſky). In reſpect of naſtineſs, what Giraldus Cambrenſis ſays of the cottages of the Cambro-Britons at the cloſe of the twelfth century, ſeems ſufficiently applicable to the Poliſh inns and cottages at the preſent day; and, if we are to credit Eraſmus, ſome of the houſes of the Engliſh, as late as the reign of Henry VIII. exhibited ſcarcely a better appearance. But the characters of the reſpective inhabitants are widely different: the Poliſh peaſant bowed to the earth by a long and grievous ſlavery—the Welſhman, fierce in the enthuſiaſm of ſavage freedom.

From the above deſcription, it will be eaſily conceived that the beſt room in the houſe is the ſtable; and indeed, during the ſummer months, this is commonly the ſleeping room. In this caſe, pallets of ſtraw are ſpread in the centre, or depreſſed part; ſo that the head of the ſleeper is turned towards the heels of the horſes: at a tolerable diſtance, it muſt be allowed, yet I could not thoroughly diveſt myſelf of the apprehenſion, that the horſes may poſſibly get looſe from their halters, and trample over me; which, with the noiſy and diſſonant jangling of their bells, uſually rendered me vigilant. On one occaſion, the bells made ſo much noiſe, and the horſes were ſo reſtleſs, that I awoke our whole ſleeping fraternity. It was perfectly dark; but on kindling a light, my alarm was found to be groundleſs.

When it is found practicable to ſleep in the houſe, pallets of ſtraw or hay are ſpread ſide by ſide, on the earthen floor of the kitchen or common room, as it may be called. Sometimes there are two rooms, but the ſecond is much ſmaller than the firſt. This ſtile of ſleeping, particularly when many travellers have arrived at the ſame time, reſembles that of ſoldiers in barracks; though Engliſh ſoldiers would be thought to have greatly the advantage. The people of the houſe, both men and women, mix promiſcuouſly in the ſociety of ſleepers, occupying contiguous beds. On theſe occaſions, the men appear to have more delicacy than the women, for they commonly retain their breeches, taking off their coat and waiſtcoat only: whereas, the women undreſs into their ſhifts at night, and get out of bed in the morning, cloſe by your ſide, with the moſt perfect unconcern;—a curious inſtance of the effect of habit. In ſummer, however, the undreſſing of theſe women conſiſts merely in their ſlipping down a ſingle petticoat, which is the whole of their dreſs. The beſt ſleeping accommodations, which theſe inns occaſionally afford, are in the interior room, on a ſmall couch, between two feather-beds; without ſheets, however, or blankets. Sleeping one night thus circumſtanced, I was awakened in the morning by an unuſual humming noiſe, for which I was unable to account. I was ſo buried alſo between the beds, that I was obliged to raiſe myſelf before I could look about the room. It was a Jew on his knees muttering his oriſons, at which he continued for at leaſt half an hour. The inns in the interior of Poland are all kept by Jews, who may boaſt (if they like) the unenvied diſtinction of pre-eminent filthineſs. Sir Thomas Brown, in his Vulgar Errors, diſcuſſes the curious queſtion, "whether Jews naturally ſtink," which he determines in the negative: but I am diſpoſed to be of the opinion, that if he had ever been a traveller in Poland, this concluſion would have undergone conſiderable modification; nor ſhould I have been much ſurpriſed if it had ſtood thus—that the Jews are abſolutely and inherently a ſtinking race. They poſſeſs, too, all the low cunning and alertneſs at *cheating* which characterize their brethren in other countries.

Travelling is expenſive in Poland, even to the natives, notwithſtanding the wretchedneſs of the country. I paid, from Warſaw to Dantzic, an equivalent to ten guineas ſterling for carriage-hire alone; my other expences amounted to nearly as much: but in theſe I muſt have been impoſed upon by the Jews. In regard to the carriage there was no impoſition; it was hired for me by a perſon of the country, intimately acquainted with all the uſages of travelling. The diſtance is called forty miles, that is, five times forty, in Engliſh miles; but it muſt be more. The road winds conſiderably, particularly in the foreſts, and often projects into a large angle, for the greater convenience, perhaps, of croſſing a river, or to avoid a lake or moraſs. The miles are counted by eſtimation only. The ſort of carriage in which I travelled on this occaſion, was of the *cradle-form* mentioned above, which is the moſt convenient for luggage. With theſe, too, you retain the ſame horſes throughout, commonly two a-breaſt and one before; yet you travel at the rate of forty, and ſometimes fifty, Engliſh miles per day. A common plan is to purchaſe a ſmall travelling carriage, which may be done for twenty or thirty ducats, and which may be ſold again at the journey's end with a trifling loſs. In theſe carriages you travel poſt; and, in conſequence, more expeditiouſly. The total amount of the expence does not much exceed the other method.

Scarcely any perſon travels in this country without a ſervant. The traveller muſt, otherwiſe, do every thing for himſelf: even make his own bed: which, by the bye, is often nothing more than his own carriage ſtationed in the ſtable. When a nobleman or any other perſon of conſequence is on a journey, he contrives, if he can, to halt at a friend's houſe, according to the cuſtom of ancient hoſpitality; but if this be impracticable, he ſends forward two or three ſervants to ſome inn, which has at leaſt a ſecond room, which they prepare for his reception. The writer once travelled ſome ſeventy or eighty miles with a nobleman only, when we took up our abode for a night at one of theſe better ſort of inns. The room was the cleaneſt I had ſeen; for it had been lately white-waſhed, and was highly commended by my noble fellow-traveller, as being far above the common. There were ſimply two couches, or rather frames of couches, in two of the corners, on which we ſlept for the night. Theſe were firſt ſtrewed with hay, on which the mattreſſes and bed-linen we had brought with us were diſpoſed. In reſpect of food, we fared as well

well on this occaſion as if we had been in his excellency's own houſe: for every thing neceſſary to a commodious journey had been provided, even to the materials for making ſoup for the firſt courſe. This proviſion conſiſted of eatables, wines, &c.; table-cloths, napkins, knives, forks, ſpoons, &c. &c. There are travelling boxes, containing a number of articles, as knives, forks, ſpoons, &c. to be had in all the conſiderable towns. Indeed, every traveller provides himſelf at leaſt with a knife and fork (in a ſingle haft), as well as eatables, as theſe things are never to be got on the road.

The beſt, and almoſt the only *uſeable* things to be procured at theſe inns are chicken, eggs, and milk. Occaſionally, too, the butter is tolerable, though it ſometimes abounds in large particles of rock-ſalt, evidently in the ſtate in which it came from the mine. I firſt noticed this at an inn not a great number of miles diſtant from Warſaw. In places very remote from any large town, you ſcarcely ever meet with any ſalt at all. Chicken *may* be eaten without it, but I had ſome difficulty in eating eggs. The coarſe rye-bread which is found at theſe places is always ſour, and ſo diſagreeable, as to require a keen appetite in an Engliſh traveller, aided by a few philoſophic reflections on the difference of taſtes and the power of national prejudices, before he can ſuffer it to proceed farther than the mouth. It ought to be acknowledged, however, that better coffee (where it is to be had at all) is often got even at theſe paltry houſes, than is to be procured perhaps at any coffee-houſe in London; but the excellence of continental coffee is proverbial. The ſtile of cookery is abominable. The chickens are ſerved up ſprawling with their heads on, in a coarſe earthen platter, and half-ſmothered in butter, which has been oiled in the melting. I have mentioned theſe *good* things all together, but they are rarely met with at the ſame place; often not a ſingle article of them: yet, I think, I may ſay that *ſchnaps* (whiſky), in which aniſeeds probably have been infuſed, is to be had at every public-houſe, however mean. It is the beverage in univerſal requeſt by the miſerable peaſants, and by ordinary travellers. I ſhall give the reader a more preciſe idea of the enormous quantity which is conſumed of this pernicious liquor, by obſerving, that the Count Zamoyſki obtains of a company of Jews the large ſum of 3000l. ſterling *per annum*, ſimply for the privilege of diſtilling it on the largeſt of his eſtates. This eſtate, however, is a ſort of principality, comprehending at leaſt 4000 ſquare miles.

Having now deſcribed with ſome minuteneſs the ſtate of *things* in Poland, I ſhall proceed in my next communication to give ſome account of *perſons*, and of the ſtate of ſociety.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

THE two champions of France, following the traces of the retreating camp, got entangled in a wild and pathleſs deſert; and there ſprung up a new adventure, in the midſt of which they loſt ſight of each other, and could neither of them ever recover their abandoned road.

Orlando fell in with a company of giants, from whoſe power he reſcued the fair princeſs of Bella Marina (the romantic name for the Mooriſh kingdom of Benamarin), whom he took under his protection, and ſucceeded in conducting home to her afflicted parents. Rinaldo, in ſeeking for him, got more and more entangled in the depths of the deſert; and at laſt, worn out with fatigue, fell aſleep in a ſhepherd's hovel, while the maſter of the wretched place took the opportunity and ran off with his horſe Bayardo, which he afterwards ſold to the Soldan's grand juſticiary.

The grief and deſpair of Rinaldo on waking may be eaſily conceived; and his lamentations, which he pours forth ſucceſſively on the recollection of Anthea, Orlando, and his faithful courſer, are really affecting. But he purſues his journey on foot; and the ſame good fortune which throws in his way another horſe, of which he robs a diſcourteous Pagan, brings him before the gate of Babylon, and makes his arrival known (by means of a chance paſſenger) to Anthea. That princeſs, whoſe heart had ſecretly been as much wounded as her lover's, obtained from her father an invitation for the Chriſtian warrior to reſt himſelf in the royal palace; and proceeded with her commiſſion to the gate of the city, where ſhe found him leaning, diſconſolate, againſt the trunk of an ancient mulberry. The meeting between them was as rapturous and tender as the occaſion required; and recalled to the mind of the romantic prin-

ceſs the tale of Pyramu and Thiſbe, who, in times of yore, held their amorous interviews in like manner beneath a mulberry-tree without the walls of this very city of Babylon.

But treaſon was all this while at work in the palace, and the courteous reception of our knight was only meant to facilitate his deſtruction. In the woods and deſerts that lay on the frontiers of the kingdom, lived a powerful ſavage, who had proved the death of every warrior that had hitherto attempted to ſubdue him, and whoſe depredations over the ſurrounding country had rendered him the terror of the ſtouteſt hearts in Babylon. On this hopeleſs enterpriſe was Rinaldo diſpatched, at the inſtigation of Gano; and both he and the Soldan ſecretly rejoiced that they ſhould never ſee him more. Anthea thought otherwiſe; but her warlike and adventurous ſoul was fired with the propoſal which was now made her by the traitor and her father, which was no leſs than to paſs over to France with the Soldan's armies, and by the eaſy conqueſt of Montauban to pave the way to the poſſeſſion of the imperial throne. She rejoiced in the proſpect of fighting, ſingle-handed, Charles and each of his renowned Paladins; and flattered herſelf with the glorious imagination of beſtowing on her beloved hero his own poſſeſſions, together with the ſovereignty of Chriſtendom.

Now when Anthea the proud Soldan knew
Reſolved upon this bold empriſe to ſend her,
She anſwered with the mild ſubmiſſion due
To her, his age's ſtay and ſtate's defender.
Now in her ancient armour caſed anew,
She breathes of war; while ready to attend her
Standards, pavilions, engines, crowd around,
And all the hills with martial labours ſound.

Not Vulcan with more ſpeed his labours plied
In Mongibell's infernal vaults below,
Than the ſupporters of our Soldan's pride.
Some point the lance, ſome bend the Syrian bow;
Some fit the rattling quiver to their ſide;
Others the dart or ſtronger javelin throw,
Or prove the ſabre's edge, or arm the horſe
With harneſs ſuited to the martial courſe.

Now fully armed was all the warlike throng:
The prince his parting benediction gave;
His valiant daughter led the troops along,
And proud in air th' embattled banners wave;
And as Anthea ſaw her force ſo ſtrong,
Her martial knights ſo numerous, bold, and brave,
"At length" ſhe cried, "'tis giv'n me to ſurvey
All that the famous Chriſtian pow'rs obey;

Their mighty caſtles, and their lofty tow'rs,
Their woods, their mountains, and their lovely plains,
Where Malagigi with Rinaldo's pow'rs
O'er Montauban's renowned ramparts reigns;
Fair Paris, with her ſpreading groves and flow'rs,
(The flower of happy Charles's wide domains,)
All the proud warriors of his knightly train,
The brave Aſtolpho, and the famous Dane.

Then ſhall I prove the Paladins in arms,
And my Rinaldo ſhall return once more,
Recall'd by Charles, amidſt theſe dire alarms,
To guard the freedom of his native ſhore.
With him and Clermont's count, in feats of arms
I'll raiſe my fame beyond the deeds of yore."
Such mighty thoughts Anthea's mind poſſeſs'd,
For honour's charms had fired her virgin breaſt.
C. 17, *ſt.* 25.

We will not detain the reader with any particulars of the adventures of this illuſtrious princeſs; but, after aſſuring him that ſhe ſucceeded in her attack on Montauban, and remained quietly miſtreſs of the caſtle and of Rinaldo's brothers, return to Rinaldo himſelf, whoſe ſucceſs with the Old Man of the Mountains,* or (as Pulci calls him)

Quel veglio antico maladetto
Che ſta nella Montagna d'Aſpracorte,

was directly contrary to Gano's prediction and the Soldan's hope. The Old Man was not only conquered, but converted by him, and afterwards became his faithful friend and follower. Returning together towards Babylon, they met the juſticiary, who, mounted on Bayardo, was at that moment going to preſide at the execution of Oliver and Richardetto, which had long ago been decreed by the Soldan and Gano. The juſticiary's grave aſpect and long beard were of no avail to him. He was ſoon diſpatched, and his javelin-men put to the rout; while Rinaldo, mounted on his recovered ſteed, preſſed forward to the reſcue of his friends.

Thoſe friends, however, were already not without another and unexpected de-

* The *name* of this adventure was certainly taken from the celebrated *Aſſaſſin*, who ranged the mountains of Syria in the time of the cruſades.

liverer.

liverer. Orlando (whoſe adventures it would be tedious to trace through the city of King Falcon, and among the eight giants of the "Iſola della Rena*") had reſtored his fair charge in ſafety to her father, the King of Benamarin. While ſtill at his court, an invitation arrived from the Soldan to that prince, who was his ally, to be preſent at the execution of his Chriſtian priſoners. Orlando, ſhocked at the news, diſcovered his connection, and the grateful king propoſed to aſſiſt him in the reſcue. Both the knight and the king of Benamarin were, therefore, already at Babylon, when Rinaldo and his companion arrived there. As the execution is proceeding, the tumult begins, and ſoon a general battle enſues. The priſoners are releaſed; numbers killed on both ſides, among whom is the generous king of Benamarin; the Soldan's forces driven back within the walls of Babylon; and a regular ſiege formed by the united Paladins, the Old Man of the Mountains, and the army of Benamarin, which ſtill remains under Orlando's ſtandard.

Meanwhile, the ſtory carries us back to Morgante, who had been left with Meridiana in France, and (when Oliver's long abſence had made her doubt whether ſhe ſhould ever ſee him again) eſcorted her back to the country of her father Caradoro. Here the faithful giant did not long remain, being reſolved to wander over the world in ſearch of the abſent Paladins. Early on his long journey he met with a moſt ſingular being, who became his companion on the reſt of his pilgrimage, and whoſe name was Margutte. The character which this new Panurge gives of himſelf is, that he believes in black no more than in blue, in nothing but capons and good roaſt meat and boiled, and in butter and beer, and wine when he can get it; and he believes that he would be ſaved who believes as he does. His mother was a Greek nun, and his father a prieſt of Burſa; and he wanders over the world with 77 mortal ſins on his ſhoulders, all which he particularizes in an humorous manner. In ſhort, if the poet deſigned him for a model of the cunning Greek character, he has well ſucceeded in his picture.

They had not travelled together long, before an adventure occurred, in which Margutte diſplayed his admirable talents for filching and cozening. The ſtory is told in a very comical ſtyle, and is the beſt ſpecimen the book affords of Pulci's peculiar humour. Margutte's pilfering abilities were ably ſeconded through the whole affair by Morgante's bullying powers; and they purſued their journey very much pleaſed with each other, and in the merrieſt mood imaginable. The proviſions with which they had loaded themſelves ſoon, however, failed in the vaſt and inhoſpitable deſert which they had to traverſe; and they both had become very dry and hungry, when they diſcovered, to their ineffable content, a ſpring of freſh water, and an *unicorn* drinking at it. Morgante ſoon diſpatched the animal with his club, and Margutte made a fire with two ſtones and dry hay, at which they roaſted him. Morgante, however, in the diviſion of the feaſt rather ungenerouſly ſhewed the ſuperiority of might to right; and his companion grew a little ſulky at the proſpect of the life he was likely to lead.

Purſuing their travels through the foreſt, their ears were one morning aſſailed by the cries of diſtreſs; and they ſoon after arrived at the mouth of a cavern, where a beautiful woman, bare-headed and bare-foot, was tied up and guarded by a lion. Morgante being attacked by the furious animal, ſoon diſpatched him with his club; and both he and his companion immediately offered their ſervices to the unhappy lady, who began to relate to them the hiſtory of her ſufferings:

My ſire a noble caſtle once poſſeſs'd,
(Belflor its name), by Nile's majeſtic ſtream:
This of his various lands he lov'd the beſt,
And here I 'woke to life's diſtracted dream.
'Twas when in earlieſt flowers the meads are dreſt,
And ſpring exalts the amorous poet's theme,
I wander'd, tempted by the gentle air,
Alone, to form a garland for my hair.

The ſun already warmed the ſhores of Spain,
And evening veil'd our groves in pleaſing ſhade.
Unthinking, young, and gay, I ſought to gain
The idle wiſh my childiſh fancy made:
A nightingale with ſoft enchanting ſtrain
So ſoothed mine ear, that I enraptur'd ſtray'd

In

† This ſingular iſland is deſcribed to be a place,

Dove la Rena (l'Arena) aggira
Al vento, e come il mar tempeſta mena.

The idea was probably taken by the romance-writers from deſcriptions of the Oaſes, or iſlands, in the ſandy deſerts of Libya.

In fond purſuit far thro' the tangled wood,
Along the glittering margin of the flood.

At length the wild and tuneful nightingale,
Hopping from bough to bough, and tree to tree,
To the thick covert of a ſhady vale
I trac'd, and onward wandering pleas'd and free,
(My long hair floating to the weſtern gale,)
I ſat beneath a verdant canopy,
Embower'd in wood, to hear the bird repeat
That thrilling ſong, ſo muſically ſweet.

Whilſt thus I liſten'd to the gentle bird,
Like Proſerpine among the flow'rs of May,
And young as ſhe, I on a ſudden heard
To notes of woe the ſweet ſong die away;
Then in the cloſe and tangled ſhade appear'd
A form, which fill'd my boſom with diſmay,
Fell, dark, and fierce; and in the thicket ſtood:
I roſe, and darted ſwiftly thro' the wood.

I might have then eſcap'd him in the race,
But that fair hair, my virgin joy and pride,
Free as myſelf, abandon'd by its trace,
Caught in a bough, and kept me cloſely tied.
My fierce purſuer ſoon concludes the chace—
(No father heard me, when for aid I cried!)—
And in this cave, impervious to the ſky,
He binds me down to languiſh and to die.

I fancy ſtill that all the woods reſound
(Thro' which he bore me) with my piercing cry,
And, if ſome ſavage ſatyr haunts the ground,
The wood-god, melted, heaves a pitying ſigh:
My hair diſhevell'd, and my veſt unbound,
Torn by ſharp thorns, in many a fragment lie,
Theſe ſoft and tender cheeks rough brambles fed,
And fountains roſe from every tear I ſhed.

Thoſe charms that once inſpir'd the amorous flame
In many a noble youth in court and bower,
When princely ſuitors to my father came,
And wooed me for their wedded paramour,
Are now obſcur'd by grief, and pain, and ſhame,
And pale and wither'd is my beauty's flow'r.
Cold, faint, and dim, thoſe radiant eyes appear;
And none can find where once thoſe beauties were.

Oh brethren, mother, oh my much-lov'd ſire!
Oh my long-loſt companions, ſiſters, friends!
Does life your mourning boſoms ſtill inſpire,
Or have your ſorrows ſeen their fatal ends?
Ye little know what torments, fierce and dire,
Rack this poor frame, this heart what anguiſh rends!

Oh ſoothing Death! how long doſt thou delay
To tear this tortur'd ſenſe of life away?

Is this the land where firſt I ſaw the light?
Where are my parents and companions flown?
Is this the ſcene of childhood's fond delight?
Where are the pleaſures that I once have known?
Is this the hall, with feſtive ſplendour bright?
Where is the wealth I fondly called my own;
The friends from whom I promis'd ne'er to ſever?
No, vain deluſion, they are fled for ever!

Still in the precincts of my father's court
Are royal ladies deck'd with jewels rare,
The merry feaſt, gay dance, and rapturous ſport,
And valiant knights break lances for the fair:
And once I ſaw, to view my charms, reſort
Such crowds of noble lords and princes there!
And once thoſe charms outſhone the faireſt maid,
And once the richeſt robes thoſe charms array'd.

Alas, how chang'd the miſerable ſcene!
Alone, and friendleſs, and no creature near;
Around this dark and lonely cave are ſeen
No forms but thoſe of fancy and of fear;
Now by the diſtant moonlight's feeble ſheen
I ſleep away night's troubled moments here;
Where roſes bloom'd, the thorns alone remain;
And, nurs'd in pleaſures, now I droop with pain.
C. 19, *ſt.* 9.

She goes on in this lamentable ſtrain for ſeveral more ſtanzas, full of ſimilar antitheſes, and rather too tedious for inſertion. She informs them that ſeveral knights had undertaken her cauſe, but had fallen ſacrifices to the lion who guarded her, or to the two giants its maſters. They are, however, far from being deterred by her hiſtory; Margutte having the fulleſt confidence in the miraculous powers of his companion, and expecting to live in high luxury at the caſtle of Belflor, if ever they ſhould be fortunate enough to reſtore the lady to her father. We need not purſue the adventure, which ended by the deſtruction of the two giants, (though one was armed with a bear, the other with a dragon); after which the lady ſet off with Margutte, and under the protection of our hero, who fails not to give himſelf immediately the character of a knight-errant.

Noi andiam pel mondo cavalieri erranti
Per amor combattendo in ogni loco.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE, in common with the public, been gratified and enlightened by the report of the Speech of Mr. WHITBREAD, on the intereſting ſubject of the poor; and his plans appear to be very good, as far as they are the palliatives of a growing evil.

But is not PREVENTION better than CURE?—Is it wiſe, wilfully and knowingly to *create* and continue an evil, for the pleaſure of attempting to *cure* it?

Every man and woman in the country can tell how half the poor in every pariſh became ſo! And what is more, they can even name the poor-makers, and can ſpecify the exact proportion of each man's ſucceſs in this kind of manufactory!

I met lately with an intelligent farmer, from whom I learned that in his pariſh the poor's rates had increaſed from 10d. to 3s. in the pound; and that the number of perſons who depended on the rates for aſſiſtance or ſupport, had been increaſed from under a ſcore to nearly two hundred, within the laſt twenty years! I aſked him the reaſon of ſo great a change. "Lord, Sir," ſays he, "the reaſon's as plain as day light, and is well known to all our gentry: but there's none ſo blind as thoſe that don't chooſe to ſee. Twenty years ago, our pariſh contained a hundred and twenty ſeparate farms, and theſe ſupported as many families. Now ſpeculation's the rage; and all our little farmers muſt turn out, to make room for two or three great ones! Our hundred and twenty farms are by this means reduced to leſs than ſixty! More than ſixty families have therefore been forced to depend wholly or partly on the rates. At laſt rent-day our lord's ſteward *gave notice* to ſix old tenants, whoſe families conſiſt of forty-three perſons, men, women, and children; and we learn that their *takes* are given away partly to a ſpeculating grazier who lives on the other ſide of the country, and who manages five hundred acres in our pariſh by means of a ſingle ſhepherd, and partly to a ſon-in-law of the ſteward's, who has already nine old farms in his hands!—Luckily I have a hundred and ten acres of my own, or my family might alſo have gone on the pariſh, for I was overreached by a friend of the ſteward's at the expiration of my leaſe, and loſt about two years ago a ſnug parcel of a hundred and ſixty acres. I ſpoke to my Lord about it, but he told me coldly, that he '*never interfered, and left every thing to his ſteward, who had let it, he ſuppoſed, to the beſt advantage.*' The ſame ſyſtem is purſued all round our country; in every pariſh the number of farms is reduced more than half; the families who occupied them for generations are deprived of their independent and uſual means of living; the old folks and the children, of courſe, become burthenſome to the pariſh, the young men go to the towns to ſeek a livelihood, and the young women to ſervice or to the manufactories, and many of them, with their incumbrances, ſoon return chargeable to us."

I have ſince, Mr. Editor, extended my enquiries into various counties, and have generally met with the ſame explanation; in a word, I find that, with an INCREASING POPULATION, our definite extenſion of ſoil furniſhes employment and independence to not more than half the number of perſons which it did twenty years ago, and that this number is annually diminiſhing!

It has hitherto been held as an axiom in policy, that a ſubſtantial independent yeomanry are the ſheet-anchor of a ſtate; and I have not yet met with any refutation of this principle, nor with any proof that a population of PAUPERS ought to be preferred to one of INDUSTRIOUS CULTIVATORS.

I appeal, therefore, to the known patriotiſm of Mr. Whitbread,—I appeal to the preſent enlightened adminiſtration,—I appeal to the good ſenſe of the country, to deviſe and adopt the means which ſhall diminiſh the effects of ſo great an evil, and which ſhall tend to prevent its future increaſe.

I once had occaſion to ſpeak to the late Mr. PITT on ſome ſubjects of agriculture, and he forcibly remarked, "If we do not do ſomething to prevent the monopolies of land, we ſhall ſoon be undone by it. I conſider it as the principal cauſe of the increaſe of the poor's rates, and of the riſe in the price of all commodities." Such was the opinion of this celebrated miniſter, after twenty years' experience in the management of our national affairs; and I am convinced, if he had lived, he would have propoſed ſuch meaſures for curing the evil as were characteriſtic of him.

I certainly would not recommend *a reſtraining act*; but I would recommend a ſcale of poor-rates, of land-tax, and property-tax, to be enforced, which ſhould

ſhould affect land-holders in proportion to the extent of their occupation, and land-owners alſo according to the ſize in which they let their farms. Nothing could be more juſt, more eaſily arranged, or more beneficial to the public, than ſuch a regulation in the collection of the land tax, property tax, and poor's rate.

It would throw much light on the ſubject, if a committee of the Houſe of Commons were appointed to enquire into, and report on, the number of farms occupied by ſeparate families throughout England and Wales, which exiſt now, and which exiſted twenty years ago. Similar reports might be made every three years; and if each ſeparate property were ſpecified which exceeded two thouſand acres, a ſpirit of emulation might be excited among country gentlemen to be diſtinguiſhed by the number of their tenantry, and by the compactneſs and mediocrity of their farms. He ought to be diſtinguiſhed as a benefactor to his country who ſuffered none of his tenants to occupy more than two hundred and fifty acres of good land; and he ought to contribute by proportionate taxation, who from indolence, miſplaced confidence, or avarice, permitted his eſtate to be monopolized by drones and ſpeculators.

In concluſion, I warn the Legiſlature that regulations in regard to the poor will be of little uſe while the cauſe of the grievance is tolerated, and that it would be acting the part of a medical quack, who ſhould palliate the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, while the diſeaſe itſelf was rapidly increaſing.

In your next, I ſhall crave the attention of your readers towards another claſs of poor-makers; namely, thoſe manufacturers who take numerous *apprentices* to learn trades in which *men* are never employed! I am, Sir, your old correſpondent, COMMON SENSE.

Feb. 27, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

DR. FORMAN.

SIMON FORMAN, viſionary and aſtrologer, was born at Quidhampton, near Wilton, in Wiltſhire, in 1552. He was troubled much with dreams and viſions, ſays Wood, at the age of ſix years; and at eight he was placed under one Rideout, or Ridear, a miniſter, who (according to the ſame writer) had been originally a cobler. Of him Simon learnt Engliſh, and ſomething of the accidence, which forming the extent of his tutor's pretenſions, the lad was ſent to the free-ſchool in the cloſe at Saliſbury, the maſter of which was noted for his ſeverity. After a ſtay there of two years, he was put under one of the prebendaries of the cathedral in that city, named Minterne, who, being a covetous perſon, would remove his wood from one place to another in his houſe for the purpoſe of warming himſelf, without being at the expence of making a fire; and the ſame courſe of economy and exerciſe he obliged his pupil to take. In the winter of 1563, Simon's father died; on which his mother, who it appears was of a very unfeeling diſpoſition, took her ſon from ſchool, and ſet him to keeping ſheep, plowing, and gathering ſticks.

At the age of fourteen he bound himſelf apprentice to a tradeſman in Saliſbury, who followed ſeveral callings, and was both a grocer and druggiſt.

His maſter finding him aſſiduous and careful, committed the ſhop almoſt wholly to him; but Forman gave himſelf much to reading, for which he was reproved by his maſter, who took away his books. At that time, ſays Wood, one Henry Gird, a kerſey-weaver's ſon of Crediton, in Devonſhire, boarded with his maſter, and went to ſchool at Saliſbury; and Simon being his bed-fellow, he learned all at night which Henry had learned at ſchool in the day. Though this increaſe of knowledge was but little, it affords a commendable example of diligence. A neighbour's daughter fell in love with Simon, who, however, was ſo intent upon his books as to treat her affection with indifference. Owing to a quarrel with his maſter's wife, his indentures were given up before he was eighteen years old, on which he again went to ſchool; but the want of means obliged him to leave it. His induſtry, however, had been ſuch, that he was enabled to ſet up as a ſchoolmaſter, whereby he gained 40s. in his purſe. With this ſum, not a trifling one at that time, he went on foot with a companion to Oxford, where Simon became a poor ſcholar in the free-ſchool belonging to Magdalen college.

While at the univerſity, he formed an intimacy with two of his countrymen, with whom he miſ-ſpent his time in hunting and other extravagancies. At two years ſtanding, he quitted college and became a ſchoolmaſter; ſtudying alſo aſtronomy,

aſtronomy, phyſic, magic, and philoſophy. "But theſe ſtudies," ſays Wood, "eſpecially aſtronomy (by which he means aſtrology) and magic, being but little uſed in thoſe days, he ſuffered much trouble; and for practiſing phyſic, he loſt his books and goods three times.

The ſame writer farther relates, but apparently without any real authority, that Forman travelled much into the Eaſtern countries to ſeek after knowledge; and in his return from the Portugal voyage in 1583 (how could this be called an Eaſtern country?), he ſettled in London, and dwelt in Philpot-lane about fourteen years, where he had much trouble with the doctors of phyſic, becauſe he was not free among them, or graduated in the univerſity. He was by them four times impriſoned, and once fined; yet at the laſt he overthrew them all in the Common Law, as alſo in Chancery.

In 1603, being at Cambridge, that univerſity conferred the degree of doctor of phyſic and aſtronomy upon him, with a licenſe to practiſe, from which time (ſaith the Oxford biographer) none durſt meddle with him. But as the college of phyſicians had treated him ſo roughly, and doubtleſs with juſtice, conſidering that he was an arrant empiric, we may fairly call in queſtion the propriety of the conduct of the learned univerſity in thus proſtituting its degree and licenſe. There is another point in this account which requires an explanation that I am not able to give, and this is the meaning of a doctorate in aſtronomy. It is a faculty not now known, nor is it mentioned any where elſe, that I can remember.

But to return to Dr. Forman, for ſuch he now is; on receiving his academical honours, he ſettled at Lambeth, to the profit and benefit (ſaith his biographer) of many. In what reſpects, however, he doth not mention, except that he was very charitable to the poor. He does, indeed, go on to ſay that Forman was very *judicious* and *fortunate* in reſolving horary queſtions, eſpecially concerning thefts; as likewiſe in ſickneſſes, which indeed was his maſter-piece; and he had good ſucceſs in reſolving queſtions about marriage, and in other queſtions very intricate.

The ſolemnity with which theſe ſeveral *excellencies* are ſtated, excites a ſmile at the extraordinary credulity which could ſwallow and report the practices of groſs impoſture.

Wood goes on to record ſome inſtances of Forman's ſagacity; which, however, only ſerve to prove that he was a downright rogue. For it appears, that he was much in the confidence of that infamous favourite Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet, and his counteſs, the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury. That lady was before the wife of Robert, earl of Eſſex, from whom ſhe obtained a divorce, on the pretended ground of his impotency. Forman is ſaid, by the Oxford hiſtorian, to have made certain pictures in wax, repreſenting Sir Robert Carr and the ſaid lady, to cauſe a love between each other; with other ſuch like things.

Wood ſays, that Forman died ſuddenly, and was buried, September 12, 1611, in Lambeth-church, leaving a widow, and ſome money and goods worth 1200*l*. But Lilly, the aſtrologer, gives a curious account of his death, which, as a ſtory, may afford amuſement, though it will not command belief.

"The Sunday night before Dr. Forman died, he and his wife being at ſupper in their garden-houſe, ſhe ſaid, in a pleaſant humour, that ſhe had been informed that he could tell whether man or wife would die firſt; and aſked him whether ſhe ſhould bury him or not? 'Oh,' ſaid Forman, 'you ſhall bury me; but thou wilt much repent it.' 'Then,' ſaid ſhe, in a true ſpirit of female curioſity, 'how long will that be?' To which he made anſwer, 'I ſhall die before next Thurſday night be over."

"The next day, being Monday, all was well; Tueſday came, and he was not ſick; Wedneſday came, and ſtill he was well: and then his impertinent wife did twit him in the teeth with what he had ſaid on Sunday. Impatient enough, it muſt be admitted. Thurſday came, and dinner being ended, he was well, went down to the water-ſide, and took a pair of oars to go to ſome buildings he was in hand with at Puddle-dock; and being in the middle of the Thames, he preſently fell down, and only ſaid *An impoſt, an impoſt*, and ſo died. Whereupon," adds Lilly, in the true cant of his profeſſion, "a moſt terrible ſtorm of wind immediately followed. (*Life of Lilly, written by himſelf.*)

Forman left a large ſtock of aſtrological manuſcripts, and ſome on phyſic, divinity, and alchemy, behind him, which are in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford. The profound Dr. Robert Fludd, the Roſicrucian,

Roſicrucian, availed himſelf conſiderably of the papers of Forman in compiling his own cloudy books, which, though little known in England, attracted ſo much notice abroad as to be deemed worthy of an anſwer by the learned Peter Gaſſandi.

CYPRIAN LEOWICZ,

A celebrated aſtrologer, was a native of Bohemia, and rendered himſelf remarkable in the ſixteenth century by his predictions. He foretold, that in 1565 the emperor Maximilian would aſſuredly become ſovereign of all Europe, for the puniſhment of the tyranny of the other princes: but the year before the time predicted, the ſultan Solyman II. took Sigreth, the ſtrongeſt place in Hungary, in the ſight of the emperor and of the whole imperial army.

Leowicz, however, was not abaſhed by this diſappointment, but announced with the greateſt confidence that the world would be at an end in 1584. This prediction ſpread a general alarm, and ſo frightened the people, that the churches and monaſteries throughout Germany were thronged by ſuperſtitious devotees. The aſtrologer died ten years before at Lawingen. The famous Tycho Brahe made a journey on purpoſe to viſit him in 1569; for, notwithſtanding his extravagance in aſtrological matters, Leowicz was a man of ſcience, and publiſhed a judicious work on eclipſes, and ſome others on aſtronomical ſubjects.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

THE inhabitants of the Andamans have no form or idea of government, of religion, or of ſocial order: indeed, they are ſcarcely a degree removed from the level of the brute creation, having no houſes nor other habitations than caverns or the hollows of trees, &c.

When a ſettlement was formerly attempted on the Great Andaman, the natives could not be prevailed upon to have any intercourſe with the Europeans, and our people were therefore obliged to relinquiſh the ſituation, bringing off three or four of the natives, one of whom is now on board of a man of war; and though he has been many years from his native iſle, which he left young, yet he has learned very few words, and his ideas are as confined as his words.

We this day, while ſteering between the Narcondam and Cocos iſles, perceived at ten o'clock in the forenoon a large ſhip on our lee quarter, evidently in chace of us. As it would have excited too much alarm to bear up immediately after her, a *ruſe de guerre* was tried, which completely ſucceeded to our wiſhes. Moſt of the ſmall ſails were taken in, the top-ſails reefed, taking care at the ſame time not to alter our courſe, nor to appear as taking the leaſt notice of the ſtrange ſail. By this decoy ſhe gained ſo far upon us at ſun-ſet, that we could clearly ſee her hull off the deck, working up with a ſtrong preſs of ſail. During the night we kept under very little canvas, frequently heaving up in the wind, ſo as to make ſcarcely any progreſs.

Before the day dawned, men who were noted for good ſight were ſtationed at the maſt-heads, with orders to keep a vigilant look-out. By this means we ſaw her ten minutes before ſhe ſaw us, during which interval we were enabled to wear, and ſtand directly towards her, without her obſerving our manœuvre: ſhe conſequently took us for ſome other veſſel, a miſtake ſhe could not correct, for ſhe was completely under our cannon, and fell an eaſy prey, without firing a gun! She was a large frigate-built privateer, of 30 guns, and 220 men, a ſhip that would very probably have done much miſchief to the trade of the country. It was amuſing to behold the countenances of the French officers, who had been on board ſince the capture of the other privateer, when they ſaw this ſhip (their old conſort) running into our jaws; ſometimes curſing the temerity of their countrymen, and at other times bewailing their infatuation!

Without any further interruption we arrived at Kedgeree on the 15th of February; and here we remained till the 8th of March, during which time the weather was as cool as one would deſire; the N. E. monſoon coming down clear and refreſhing from the country, and we had conſequently no ſickneſs on board.

We now took leave of the Ganges for the laſt time, and proceeded with a homeward

ward bound convoy as far as the Andamans, when we hauled up for Madras. The winds, however, at this ſeaſon were ſo baffling, that it was the 12th of April before we reached the port: thus, a paſſage that with a fair wind we might have made in five days, took us thirty-five to perform, ſo very precarious are voyages in India.

During the greater part of May, June, and July, there are no regular ſea and land breezes at this part; the S. W. monſoon then blowing with ſuch force, that the cauſes which produce thoſe *alternate breezes* are not ſufficient to influence its general courſe; and hence we have the hot land wind blowing all the twenty-four hours, but generally ſtronger at that period when the breeze is accuſtomed to blow from the ſhore. The long tracts of flat ſandy country, on many parts of the coaſt (Madras and Maſulipatam, for inſtance), being heated by the fierceneſs of the ſun's rays at this ſeaſon, communicate, of courſe, this heat to the breeze paſſing over them, producing thoſe hot *land-winds*, which continue to blow till the ſtrength of the monſoon is ſo far exhauſted that the natural cauſes of ſea and land breezes will again be able to operate and interrupt them.

Theſe winds often blow with conſiderable violence at Madras; generally between eleven and one o'clock in the day, when they raiſe ſuch clouds of duſt that the houſes of the town and fort are completely obſcured; and ſo high is it carried into the air, that the decks of the ſhips in the roads are frequently covered with ſand, rendering this the moſt diſagreeable roadſted in the world at this period.

The natives ſuffer very much during the hot wind, as it is very common to ſee the palankeen-boys drop in the ſtreets, ſtruck dead by its baneful effects! I have ſeen the ſand and duſt blown about here with ſuch violence, that the bearers were obliged to let me down, and get under the lee of the palankeen to prevent their being ſuffocated!

Theſe winds are apt to occaſion contractions in the limbs, that are very difficult to get clear of: but otherwiſe this is a healthy ſeaſon, for not a particle of moiſture is now afloat in the atmoſphere.

The Europeans have a very ingenious, and indeed philoſophical, method of guarding againſt theſe winds. It is this: along the weſtern fronts of their houſes they have thin ſtraw mats (called tattys) placed, ſo as to cover the doors, windows, or other apertures; ſervants being ſtationed to keep theſe conſtantly wet with freſh water, the hot wind, in paſſing through, produces ſuch an evaporation, that a great degree of cold or abſtraction of heat takes place, and thus renders the air inſide the mat quite cool. The family, therefore, ſitting behind theſe mats enjoy a delightful cool breeze, which at a few yards diſtance is like the fiery breath iſſuing out of an oven! but completely metamophorſed by this ſimple and beautiful chymical proceſs. On the ſame principle of producing cold by evaporation, gentlemen on board ſhips, when they want a bottle of wine cooled quickly, put a couple of glaſſes of arrack, or any other ſpirit, into a plate, and ſetting the bottle in the middle of it, keep bathing the ſides of it with the ſpirit by means of a ſpoon, when in a few minutes the wine will become quite cold; the proceſs is accelerated if it is performed in a current of air, under the wind-ſail for inſtance.

During this ſeaſon, the thermometer in the ſhade at Madras, ranges from 81 to 95.

State of the Thermometer at Madras.

1804.	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
July 11	81	88	89	85
12	81	88	90	86
13	81	91	92	86
14	82	90	93	84
15	83	91	94	88
16	84	92	95	91
17	85	94	96	91

After a tedious and haraſſing paſſage through the iſlands, rocks, and ſhoals, that are ſcattered in the wildeſt order through the ſtraits, we came to an anchor on the 13th in Malacca roads.

This old and once important city is even at preſent a very pretty place. About two centuries ago it was the principal mart for commerce in this part of the world, but has been declining ever ſince under the Portugueſe and Dutch: nor can it be expected to revive now under the Engliſh, as Prince of Wales's Iſland will anſwer all the purpoſes which it could ſerve; namely, a port for the China fleet to touch and refreſh at.

It is ſituated on the S. W. ſide of the Malay peninſula, and in the third parallel of north latitude; yet, cloſe as it is to the equator, it is the fineſt climate in the Eaſt Indies, being conſtantly refreſhed with ſea and land breezes, which (with its being a narrow peninſula, and almoſt encompaſſed by the ſea,) render it remarkably fertile and healthy.

The appearances of the town, the remains of a fort, and a church on a little green mount to the right of the town, are very beautiful from the roads: every part of the ſurrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with groves of trees and the livelieſt verdure imaginable; even the ſmall iſlands and rocks ſituated along the coaſt, are covered to the water's edge with flowering ſhrubs.

A ſmall rivulet opens into the ſea between the town and fort, which it ſeparates, and forms a landing-place for boats. The houſes in Malacca are tolerably well built, in the Dutch ſtile, with broad and ſtraight ſtreets: that part, however, inhabited by the natives and Oriental ſettlers is, like moſt Indian towns, compoſed of mere ſheds or wooden cots, thatched over with bamboos and mats.

On the ſouthern ſide of the little river, are the remaining walls of a fort, which does not appear to have ever been a place of any great ſtrength, and is now in a moſt ruinous condition. A few guns are ranged along the brow of a beautiful little mount above the fort, which ſerve as a ſaluting battery, and might repel perhaps a ſmall force.

On the ſummit of this mount ſtands an old Portugueſe chapel, built in the ſixteenth century, but is now in a ſtate of dilapidation.

It commands a pictureſque view of the town, the adjacent country, the roads, and a great extent of level ocean. The floor is flagged entirely with tomb-ſtones, that exhibit a melancholy catalogue of the names of thoſe Europeans whom the ſpirit of adventure, or inſatiable avarice, have led to this diſtant ſpot.

The roof is in ſome places tumbled in, and the walls, belfry, &c. mouldering faſt to decay: the whole having a dreary forlorn appearance inſide.

We were here ſupplied with great abundance of the moſt excellent vegetables and fruits we had yet ſeen in India; and we were not a little gratified and ſurpriſed to find potatoes equal to any we had taſted in Europe. There are a great number of Chineſe ſettlers here, as well as in all the eaſtern iſlands; and theſe form the moſt induſtrious claſs of inhabitants, having their ſhops well ſtored with merchandize, with which they ſupply you on reaſonable terms.

There is a very good tavern near the landing-place, kept by a Dutchman, where one may dine very well for a dollar, and have a bed included.

The rivers about Malacca abound with alligators, and the woods and jungles with tigers and other wild beaſts. The Malays, as well as the Chineſe, have a ſtriking nationality, or rather ſimilarity, in their features: one face being a prototype, as it were, of thoſe of the whole nation.

It is well known how dangerous thoſe people are with their pomards, called *creſſes*, eſpecially when they take opium, and run the *muck*, ſtabbing every one they meet. It is ſaid theſe weapons are poiſoned with the celebrated juice of the *upas* tree, but I believe very few of them have this property. I was once bargaining with a Malay for one of thoſe creſſes, which he ſaid was deadly poiſoned, and in drawing it out of the ſcabbard cut myſelf between the fore-finger and thumb, at which I was not a little alarmed: an old man, who was ſtanding by opening a leaf of betel, took out a piece of *chunam* and applied it to the part. Whether this had any effect or not I cannot tell, but I felt no more of the cut.

There is ſtill a little trade carried on at this place, the principal articles of which are as follow:

Imports.

Raw and manufactured ſilks from China.

Opium from Bengal.

Sugar, cotton, &c. from Batavia and Bombay.

Exports.

Exports.

Tin, in conſiderable quantities.
Gold, and gold duſt.
Ivory.
Canes, ratans, and different kinds of wood in large quantities.—*To be continued.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT many may ſtill be found who revere the name of Handel, and contemplate his genius with delight and aſtoniſhment, is honourable to our age and nation; and though faſhion, frivolity, and folly, have made fearful inroads upon the national character and manners, we ſhall not be utterly loſt to dignity and greatneſs whilſt the compoſitions of that extraordinary man are heard with admiration, and numbers can feel the power of the ſublime and beautiful in his works with rapturous enthuſiaſm.

My own reverence, Mr. Editor, of the man's genius verges upon idolatry; and in becoming more acquainted with the treaſures he has left us, my wonder is heightened, and my pleaſure increaſed. But, in analyſing my feelings after attending to any piece of Handel, I find they are the effect of that power which reſts in ſuch a combination of poetry, ſentiment, and muſic, which the Oratorios of Handel exhibit.

The *muſic* of that great maſter has had many eulogiſts, who have juſtly appreciated the exquiſite ſkill diſplayed in its compoſition; the power, the pathos, the paſſion, I may ſay the magic and witchery, of his ſong. The merits of the *poetry* which is attached to the muſic, and the beautiful ſelection of ſacred ſentiments which (I had almoſt ſaid) gives a holy and divine authority to the muſician, may have been equally felt, but have not in the ſame degree been noticed by any one. Indeed, it is the happy accordance of ſenſe and ſound, the perfect echo of the one to the other, which forms the powerful charm of Handel's ſong: it gives a fullneſs of ſatisfaction to the mind, than which nothing can be conceived more complete,—(your readers will ſmile at my enthuſiaſm);—we may imagine it to reſemble the ſpeaking ſounds from the harps of angels hymning the praiſes of Jehovah; it awakens emotions and ſentiments in the ſoul, which evince its own immortality and alliance with the heavenly choir. In Handel's vocal compoſitions, the verſe accompanying them diſplays a ſweet ſimplicity, an affecting tenderneſs, a forcible pathos, a beauty of ſentiment, and power of truth, which cauſe a natural curioſity to know the authors of it; and my principal object in this communication is to ſtate, how much I ſhould be obliged to any one of your muſical readers to inform me who were Handel's coadjutors in the poetical part of his works? I believe Handel was proud of his knowledge of the Bible, and jealous of any interference in the ſelection of the ſcriptural paſſages he has ſet to his ſacred Oratorios: not even a mitred head would he ſuffer to chooſe for him; and we may rejoice in the circumſtance, as his judgment in the choice of them appears to have been under an impulſe ſhort only of divine inſpiration. But does Handel claim the beautiful flowers and gems of poetry which are ſcattered through his works, than which it is hardly poſſible to produce any thing ſuperior in poetical excellence, in ſweetneſs, grace, and power of ſentiment? As a foreigner, it is difficult to conceive he could attain to ſo maſterly a ſkill in the uſe of our language; and if he had helpers, who were they that ſeem to have borrowed the very ſoul of his harmony, and to have written from the impulſe of the ſame genius which prompted his own immortal ſtrains?*

To whom muſt we aſcribe that beautiful ſong in the oratorio of Solomon, which enforces a ſpirit of piety with more power than the eloquence of a whole ſynod of divines could do?

"What though I trace each herb and flower
That drinks the morning dew:
Did I not own Jehovah's pow'r,
How vain were all I knew?"

In other ſongs we find in a ſingle line the eſſence of a thouſand volumes which holy men have written to recommend virtue by its beauty and excellence; as in the following from Joſhua:

"Virtue my ſoul ſhall ſtill embrace;
Goodneſs ſhall make me great."

And this, from Time and Truth,

"Pleaſure, my former ways reſigning,
To Virtue's cauſe inclining,
Thee, Pleaſure, now I leave;

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* It is obvious where Handel has borrowed from the Muſe of Milton and Dryden; and perhaps ſome of your correſpondents may be able to inform me in what inſtances he has been indebted to the pen of Pope, Addiſon, Thomſon, Arbuthnot, &c.

Left

Left, when my ſpirits fail me,
Repentance can't avail me,
Nor ſickneſs comfort bring."

It would be a lively ſatisfaction to know what mind conceived ſentiments of ſuch affecting ſimplicity and forcible truth, and clothed them in poetical language of an order of excellence ſo ſuperior, ſo chaſte, ſo ſweet, ſo beautiful. The above ſpecimens of poetical merit are not more ſtriking than a multitude of others in Handel's works: they firſt occurred to my recollection. Shall we wonder at the faſcination cauſed by ſuch aſſociated poeſy and muſic? Is it ſurpriſing that it holds the mind in enchantment, affects the ſoul as though it were the work of ſacred inſpiration, and ſuggeſts to the imagination the opening doors of heaven, and a hoſt of the "bright ſeraphim" raiſing their celeſtial harmony? Indeed, the mind that has the full enjoyment of Handel's muſic feels as though it were liſtening to ſomething of divine authority; it bears with it all the weight and power of ſolemn truth, ſpeaks to the underſtanding as well as the heart, and when employed upon ſacred ſubjects ſeems to give additional evidence to religious obligation, and greater power to the ſanction of virtue. It is to be regretted, that the productions of this great man's genius, which ſeem to be allied to the nobleſt purſuits and moſt important intereſts of life, are not ſo extenſively beneficial as they might be, either as a ſource of elevated and refined pleaſure, or religious and moral inſtrumentality. The annual performances in the metropolis evince that there is ſtill ſomething left in national character ſuperior to the levity of modern taſte; and the occaſional feſtivals of muſic in different parts of the kingdom are equally honourable to Handel's preſiding genius, and to thoſe who liſten with delight to his holy ſtrains. But might not muſical men ſpread the knowledge of Handel more generally, and enlarge his ſphere of uſefulneſs by introducing more ſtudents into the Handelian ſchool, and ſeizing more occaſions of adapting the ſtrains of this maſter to the affecting circumſtances of human life which daily occur; whereby the two valuable objects, rational entertainment and moral goodneſs might, perhaps, be equally promoted? Would not the houſe of worſhip be more attractive, and the ordinancies of religion ſtill more beautiful, by a judicious combination of ſuch powers of muſic as may be drawn from the ſtores of Handel? What could be more ornamental to public devotion, or more ſucceſsful to intereſt thoſe claſſes of ſociety who are diſguſted with the frequently uncouth mode of celebrating the praiſes of the Deity? When the officiating miniſter proclaims, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," or "The trumpet ſhall ſound, and the dead ſhall be raiſed," what heart is moved by the cold, the lifeleſs, impatient manner which generally accompanies the annunciation of the glorious tidings? But who can be indifferent when Handel takes up the theme, and by the power of his ſong realizes to the mind theſe ſolemn and affecting truths?

Inclined as I feel, Mr. Editor, to exerciſe very conſiderable faith in the devotional influencies of muſic, I much regret the diſcontinuance of the Abbey performances, in which the memory of Handel received ſuch diſtinguiſhed honour, and his genius triumphed ſo nobly. It is, perhaps, a national loſs; as we need every means in the preſent day of inducing a manly and ſerious character in the people of this country, the prevailing ſpirit running in ſo oppoſite a courſe, and faſhionable folly and levity lording it ſo abſolutely. When we ſee ſo rarely the ſtamp of intellectual and moral greatneſs in that claſs of ſociety which is firſt in rank and eminence of ſituation, ſo little nobility of mind and grandeur of character to ſupport the hopes of a country looking to the individuals of that order as its legiſlators, ſtateſmen, and governors; it is to be lamented that any occaſion ſhould be loſt of giving to ſuch a great feeling, an elevated emotion, or ſerious impreſſion. It muſt ſtill live in the memory of many, how deep a ſenſation *was* produced by the magnificent performances I allude to; and it ſhould not be forgotten, that if the affection raiſed by them were not devotion or virtue itſelf, it might be the dawn of ſuch a ſpirit in the mind. If there be a character light enough to treat religion with levity in every other form, Handel's religion never fails to inſpire reverence for the ſubject; there is in it a ſolemnity ſo impreſſive, an elevation and greatneſs ſo obvious and affecting, that the lighteſt mind is ſtruck with awe, the boldeſt impiety is abaſhed, and the moſt profane bow in ſpirit to its authority, its grandeur, its ſublimity, and beauty, as diſplayed by this wonderful maſter of harmony.

Is it not an honeſt indignation which any

any one feels who is juſtly impreſſed with the character of Handel's muſic, when he compares it with modern muſic, and the prevailing taſte of the day, which exhibits ſuch a ſeries of frivolous inſignificant performances? The ethics and theology of muſic (if we may ſo ſpeak) have no place in the modern purſuit of this ſource of improvement and pleaſure; a noble ſcience is made a piece of legerdemain, a ſlight-of-hand performance, a mere mechanical trick, equally aſtoniſhing indeed to the eyes and ears, but truly contemptible for any relation it bears to the affections of the mind.

If we cannot expect that many will ſtudy muſic as a profound and highly curious ſcience, ſurely more dignity might be attached to the purſuit than the preſent taſte and practice admit of; and though it might be reaſoning too curiouſly on the ſubject, to regard muſic as an object for the moſt ſerious conſideration of the moraliſt, or as worthy to be named in connection with public character and manners, the very general attention paid to it as a pleaſing accompliſhment has given it importance; and it muſt be allowed to be a reaſonable queſtion, "whether muſic, as an object of education, might not be made more ſubſervient than it is to the intereſts of virtue and piety?" By initiating their pupils in Handel, and cultivating an early taſte for ſuch elevated entertainment as he affords, rather than for the fripery and nonſenſe of modern execution, would not muſical profeſſors accompliſh a more valuable object than they uſually aim at? Would not their pupils be indebted to them for a nobler acquiſition than a mere facility of motion in their fingers, as acquired by practiſing the pretty ſonatinas, divertimentos, gigs, variations, &c. which young ladies play off ſo triumphantly, and their mammas admire as the very acme of muſical attainment. And if it be true that the moſt affecting compoſitions of Handel are generally remarkable for ſimplicity, and eaſily performed, there is additional propriety in making young ſtudents acquainted with him.

W. MARSHALL.

Rochdale, Jan. 16, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR humane correſpondent, page 344, after reciting two very deteſtable inſtances of cruelty to animals, very juſtly expoſtulates, "if there are laws for ſuch caſes, it is a pity they are not better enforced." Whether there are ſtatute laws in ſuch caſes I am not certain; but my profeſſion as a land-ſteward having afforded me many years an opportunity of knowing the general *cuſtom* of ſeveral manors in the north of England, with reſpect to the practice your benevolent correſpondent alludes to, I beg leave to ſolicit you will afford me room to make my report, as follows:

The common pound in each manor is conſidered as belonging to the lord thereof, is upheld by him, and at his Court-Baron he and his freeholders nominate the keeper or pounder, appoint his fees, &c. &c. When cattle of any kind are impounded, the owner may take them away upon paying theſe appointed fees, provided the party on whoſe lands they were taken makes no demand for damages, or that ſuch damages are immediately paid by the owner; or he proceeds by replevin, and puts the injured party to recover ſaid damages by an action at law. But *in no caſe* are the cattle to remain in the pound more than forty-eight hours: after this, the duty of the pounder is to take them to the manor houſe, or to that of ſome perſon appointed for the purpoſe by the lord thereof, where the cattle are to be taken due care of. Public notice is then to be given at the pariſh-church within ſaid manor, and alſo at two or three of the neareſt market-towns at the reſpective market-days, by the common crier, that certain cattle are taken up at ſuch a place, which if not owned by proper marks, and the charges of keeping, &c. duly paid, will become the property of the lord of the manor as waifes and eſtrays, and as his right by virtue of ancient cuſtom.

I have confeſſed above that I am no profeſſional lawyer, and therefore cannot decide whether the cuſtoms deſcribed are grounded upon the law of the land? Poſſibly, however, what I have written may induce ſome of your readers to clear up this doubt, or at leaſt diſpoſe your humane correſpondent, to whom this is more immediately addreſſed, to inquire how the law really ſtands, and, if poſſible, to redreſs the evil in his own place of abode.

I was highly delighted with the maſterly letter of Mr. C. Lofft, to which "your Conſtant Reader" alludes. The animated letter, too, of another correſpondent

ſpondent on the ſame important ſubject, in your laſt number, afforded me great pleaſure; and I truſt the friends of humanity will pay all proper attention to the encouraging arguments he ſuggeſts. 'Tis even to be lamented, that ſince the above letters appeared in your excellent Miſcellany, this country, and mankind in general, have loſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed champion of civil and religious liberty, and by conſequence of humanity, which latter ages has produced. But, ſurely, his mantle is left behind, and has inſpired his friends with ſome portion of his humane benevolent ſpirit. Thoſe who with to aboliſh the ſlave-trade, will, even for conſiſtency's ſake, with to prevent all wanton acts of cruelty towards the brute creation. Their work will be only half done and imperfect, if this is omitted.

The preſent time is peculiarly favourable for ſuch humane efforts. A new parliament will ſoon meet, in the election of which (according to your ſtatement, p. 387,) the friends of liberty, and of courſe of humanity, have moſt laudably and ſucceſsfully exerted themſelves. Surely then a new parliament, and in their firſt ſeſſions too, will not refuſe to paſs a law ſo congenial to the very firſt requirements of our holy religion, and the want of which is aſſuredly a *national diſgrace!*

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Nov. 7, 1806. SENEX.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. IV.

THE ILIAD.

UNDER the ſame head of *characters*, we are now to notice the gods of Homer, or his *machinery*. This, as we have already obſerved, is conſidered the moſt difficult part of the epic. In the Iliad it forms a very conſiderable part of the poem, and for this reaſon Homer is become the ſtandard of poetic theology. It is evident, that this machinery was not invented by him. It is, therefore, with great injuſtice, that he has been accuſed of having debaſed the religion of his country, by repreſenting its deities under the moſt diſgraceful colours, and ſubject to all the infirmities and paſſions of the human race. This has been urged againſt him by La Motte, a cold declamatory writer, who, without one poetical ſpark in his own compoſition, was unwilling to praiſe it in others, and eager to condemn every deviation from propriety, however beautiful. To this objection Fenelon has very properly anſwered, that Homer did not create the gods whom he has introduced in his poem, but has deſcribed them as he found them. His mythology was, no doubt, the mythology of Greece, and he only followed the traditions of his country. The era of the Trojan war approached the age of the gods and demigods. Several of the heroes concerned in that war were reputed to be the children of theſe gods. Of courſe, the traditionary tales relating to them were blended with the fables of the deities. Theſe popular legends Homer adopted; and in his hands they produce a fine effect. His ſyſtem of machinery, often lofty and magnificent, is always ſprightly and amuſing. It adds conſiderably to the number of his perſonages; and the very circumſtance with which he is reproached of having given to his divine characters a mixture of human frailties, by rendering them as intereſting to the reader as the human actors, increaſes the intereſt of the poem. His battles, his councils, and his deſcriptions, are diverſified by the frequent intervention of the gods; and the alternate tranſitions from earth to heaven, and from heaven to earth, give relief to the mind in ſuch a continued ſcene of blood and ſlaughter.

If the mythology of Homer was not invented by him, the uſe he has made of it is entirely his own. But though he has employed his celeſtial machinery, in general, with admirable art and judgment, yet in ſome inſtances it cannot be denied that he has tranſgreſſed the well-known rule of Horace:

Nec Deus interſit, niſi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.

The gods are introduced upon the ſtage more frequently than is neceſſary, and are often employed in offices too frivolous and below the dignity of their nature. To exemplify this obſervation by one inſtance: it appears to be no very honourable function for Minerva, to become the charioteer of Diomed; but when ſhe is deſcribed as aſſuming the reins, and plying the laſh, her divinity is abſolutely degraded. There are occaſionally trifling, and even ridiculous, altercations among the gods, particularly the quarrel between Jupiter and Juno. It muſt alſo be admitted, that notwithſtanding the credulity of the Greeks, and the extenſive licence of fiction which their

their mythology allowed, and of which Homer has ſo largely availed himſelf, there are ſome incidents in the Iliad rather too marvellous even for the poet's own age, and which have too ludicrous an effect for the gravity of the epopœa. It may be ſufficient to mention the miraculous gift of ſpeech conferred on the horſes of Achilles. Perhaps the undiſtinguiſhing admirers of Homer will ſatisfy themſelves by reſolving the whole into a ſupernatural incident, and juſtify it by a miracle of a ſimilar nature recorded in the ſacred writings. But the cauſes of ſuch a phenomenon were by no means ſimilar, nor can we admit it in the former caſe as a ſufficient reaſon for breaking through the order of nature, and encroaching upon the prerogative of the human ſpecies. The paſſage in the 21ſt book, where the river Scamander attacks Achilles, and threatens to overwhelm him with his waves, till Vulcan, at the inſtigation of Juno, comes down from heaven to chaſtiſe the inſolence of Scamander, whoſe waters he ſcorches and dries up with fire, is another incident equally ludicrous, as exceeding the utmoſt boundary of fiction. But theſe extravagancies muſt be attributed to that wildneſs and irregularity of imagination which have diſtinguiſhed every great genius from Homer to Shakeſpeare, and deſerve the ſame epithet of *ſplendida peccata* which the ancient Fathers of the Chriſtian church beſtowed on the virtues of the heathen. Indeed, moſt of the faults of Homer muſt be aſcribed to this exuberance of fancy, and may be compared to the apoſtate angels in Milton, who, though with "faded ſplendour wan," ſtill exhibited "exceſs of glory obſcured."

Under the third and laſt head in which we are to conſider the Iliad, we muſt notice the *narration*, the *imagery*, and the *ſentiments*.—In his narrative of events, we have already remarked that Homer is conciſe, ſpirited, and rapid. In his ſpeeches he muſt be admitted to be tedious. But they ſhould be conſidered as flowing from the characters, as perfect or defective in proportion as they agree or diſagree with the manners of thoſe who utter them. There is much more dialogue in Homer than in Virgil. What Virgil informs us of by two words of narration, Homer brings about by a ſpeech. Such a ſtyle as this is the moſt ſimple and artleſs form of writing, and muſt therefore undoubtedly have been the moſt ancient. It is copying directly from nature, giving a plain rehearſal of what paſſed, or was ſuppoſed to paſs, in converſation between the perſons of whom the author treats. In progreſs of time, when the art of writing was more ſtudied, it was thought more elegant to compreſs the ſubſtance of converſation into ſhort diſtinct narrative, made by the poet or hiſtorian in his own perſon, and to reſerve direct ſpeeches for ſolemn occaſions only. The ſpeeches of Homer are however, upon the whole, characteriſtic and lively; and to them we owe, in a great meaſure, that admirable diſplay which he has given of human nature. But it is in the deſcriptive parts of his narrative that he more particularly excels. They are ſometimes repreſentations of ſuch ſcenes as we ourſelves may have beheld. At others, they are merely fictitious, but always pleaſing. The deſcription of the light ariſing from the fires of the Grecian camp, in the eighth book, beginning with this line,

Ως δ' ὁτ' εν ουρανῳ αστρα φαεινην αμφι σελεινην,

exhibits as beautiful and exquiſite a night ſcene as is to be met with in ancient or modern poetry. The celebrated tranſlation, or rather imitation, of Pope is too well known to be tranſcribed, but it vies with the original in ſplendour of diction and poetical ornament. Of fictitious ſcenery there is a ſtriking ſpecimen in the ſame book, in the ſublime and picturesque deſcription of the almighty thunderer ſcaling the heavens, darting through the ſkies with the rapidity of lightning, and ſeating himſelf at laſt on his throne in awful majeſty, while the heavens and the earth tremble under his feet. There is alſo a remarkable example of vivacity and ſtrength of deſcription in the lamentations of Achilles, when brooding over the injury done him by Agamemnon in depriving him of his fair captive. Indignation, grief, and diſdain rend his heart, which ſeems ready to burſt with the conflict of impetuous paſſions.

——αὐταρ Α'χιλλεὺς
Δακρυσας ἑταρων αφαρ εζετο νοσφι λιασθεις
Θῖν' εφ' ἁλος πολιῆς, ὁρεων επι οἰνοπα ποντον,
Πολλα δε μητρι φιλη ηρησατο χειρας ορεγνυς.
Lib. i. *l.* 348.

Not ſo his loſs the great Achilles bore;
But ſad, retiring to the ſounding ſhore,
O'er the broad margin of the deep he hung,
That kindred deep from whence his mother ſprung;
There, bathed in tears of anger and diſdain,
Thus loud lamented to the ſtormy main,

The *imagery* of Homer is, in general, grand, awful, and beautiful. It may perhaps be urged, that the ſimilies occur too often, and ſometimes interrupt the courſe of his narration. He was ſo naturally poetical, that he ſaw all the ſentiments and actions of men through the mirror of ſome correſponding image. His mind, teeming with poetical alluſions, poſſeſſed a greater elevation than delicacy, and was more capable of abundance than choice. He is ſo prolific in images, that he may be ſaid to have ſupplied every poet who has ſucceeded him. He has more daring figures, and more ſtriking metaphors, than any other. But it is wonderful with what propriety his expreſſions are always ſuited to his ideas. They are never too big for the ſenſe, but are great in proportion to the grandeur of the ſentiment. It is the ſentiment that ſwells the diction, which riſes with it in exact proportion. Such are the arrow *impatient* to be on the wing, a weapon *thirſting* to drink the blood of the enemy. Theſe are what Ariſtotle juſtly calls *living* words. The moſt beautiful figures are what we have already mentioned; the fires in the camp compared to the moon and ſtars by night; Paris going to battle, to the war-horſe prancing to the river; the compariſon of Achilles, in the 22d book, to the dog-ſtar; and above all, the following beautiful ſimile on the death of Euphorbus,

Οιον δε τρεφει εριος ανηρ εριθηλες ελαιης
Χωρῳ εν οιοπολῳ, ὅθ' ἁλις αναβεβρυχεν ὑδατι,
Καλον τυλεθοων, το δε τε πνοιαι δονεουσι
Παντοιων ανεμων, και τε βρυει ανθεϊ λευκῳ·
Ελθων δ'εξαπινης ανεμος, συν λαιλαπι πολλῃ,
Βεθρω τ'εξερεψε, και εξετανυσσ' επι γαιῃ.
Lib. 17, *l.* 53.

As the young olive, in ſome ſylvan ſcene,
Crown'd by freſh fountains with eternal green,
Lifts the gay head in ſnowy flowrets fair,
And plays and dances to the gentle air:
When lo! a whirlwind from high heaven invades
The tender plant, and withers all its ſhades:
It lies uprooted from its genial bed,
A lovely ruin, now defaced and dead.

It is impoſſible to ſelect a finer image from nature to repreſent the untimely death of a young warrior, celebrated for his beauty. Though Pope has in a great meaſure preſerved the delicacy and beauty of the original in his tranſlation of the above paſſage, he has omitted the fine circumſtance of a man rearing the wide-ſpreading olive with care in a ſolitary field, a circumſtance which renders the image exquiſitely tender, and gives it a peculiar propriety.

It is alſo in *ſentiment* that Homer has principally excelled. This remark, originally made by Longinus, is verified by a variety of paſſages in the Iliad. An example of ſublimity of ſentiment occurs in the 17th book, in the abrupt and ſtriking prayer of Ajax, when the Grecian army is enveloped in ſudden and impenetrable darkneſs:

Ζευ πατερ, αλλα συ ρυσαι υπ'ηερος υιας Αχαιων,
Ποιησον δ'αιθρην, δος δ'οφθαλμοισιν ιδεσθαι·
Εν δε φαει και ολεσσον, επει νυ τοι ευαδεν ουτως.
L. 645.

———Lord of earth and air,
O King! O father! hear my humble prayer;
Diſpel this cloud, the light of heaven reſtore;
Give me to ſee, and Ajax aſks no more.
If we muſt periſh, we thy will obey;
But let us periſh in the face of day.

This paſſage, thus unneceſſarily amplified by Pope, has been more briefly and more energetically rendered by Boileau.

Grand Dieu! chaſſe la nuit qui nous couvre les yeux,
Et combats contre nous à la clarté des cieux.

We have another inſtance of ſublimity of ſentiment in the beginning of the 8th book, in the ſpeech of Jupiter to the inferior deities. The paſſage is too long for tranſcription; but the reader is aſtoniſhed at the awful denunciations againſt the offenders, and the bold defiance which he gives to the power of all the gods combined againſt him. The idea contained in the two following lines, is one of the grandeſt that can be preſented to the human imagination:

Αλλ' οτε δη και εγω προφερων εθελοιμι ερυσαι,
Αυτη κεν γαιη ερυσαιμ', αυτῃ τε θαλασσῃ.

———If I but ſtretch this hand,
I *heave* the gods, the ocean, and the land.

It bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the repreſentation which is given us in the Sacred Writings of the power of Jehovah, when he is ſaid "to weigh the hills in ſcales, and the mountains in a balance, and to take up the iſles as a very little thing." There is a remarkable parity between paſſages in Homer, and thoſe in the Scriptures; and Duport, in his *Gnomologia Homerica*, has collected innumerable inſtances of this ſort. According to Gale, Homer took many of his fictions from ſome real Scripture traditions, which he gathered up whilſt he was

was in Egypt, and which we may collect from his ſtyle and the affinity of many of his expreſſions with the Scripture language. Sir Walter Raleigh goes ſtill farther, and aſſerts "that it cannot be doubted but that Homer had read over all the books of Moſes, as appears evidently from many places ſtolen from thence word for word."

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VIII.

CRIPPLEGATE.

1430. IN this yeare Edmund Shaw, goldſmith, and mayor of London, newlie builded Creplegate from the foundation, which gate in old time had bene a priſon, whereunto ſuch citizens and other as were arreſted for debt (or like treſpaſſes) were committed, as they be now to the counters, as maie appeare by a writ of King Edward II. in theſe words: "Rex vic. London ſalutem. Ex gravi querela capti et detenti *in priſona noſtra de Creplegate*, pro xli quas coram Radulpho Sandwico, tum cuſtode civitatis noſtræ London, et I. de Blackewell cuſtode recognit, debitorum, &c.

Holinſhed, p. 705.

RATCLIFFE HIGH-WAY.

Sir Robert Cotton told Weever of a cheſt of lead, found in Radcliffe-field, in Stepney pariſh; the upper part garniſhed with ſcallop ſhells and a crotiſter border. At the head and foot of the coffin ſtood two jars, three feet long; and on the ſides a number of bottles of gliſtering red earth, ſome painted, and many great phials of glaſs, ſome ſix ſome eight ſquare, having a whitiſh liquor in them. Within the cheſt was the body of a woman, as the ſurgeons judged by the ſcull. On either ſide of her were two ſceptres of ivory, eighteen inches long, and on her breaſt a little figure of Cupid neatly cut in white ſtone. And among the bones were two pieces of jet, with round heads in form of nails, three inches long.

Gough, Sep. Mon. vol. i. p. 64, *Weever Fun. Mon.* p. 30.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

In a curious little volume of the time of Charles I. entitled "London and the Countrey carbonadoed," is the following deſcription "*of S. Paules church.*"

"Oh Domus antiqua, a fit object for pitty, for charity; further reported of than knowne, it is a compleat body, for it hath the three dimenſions of longitude, latitude, and profundity, and as an excellent over-plus famous for height. It was a maine poynt of wiſedome to ground her upon *Faith*, for ſhee is the more likely to ſtand ſure: the great croſſe in the middle certainly hath bin, and is yet, ominous to this churches reparation. S. Paul called the church the pillar of truth, and ſurely had they not beene found, they had fallen before this time. The head of this church hath been twice troubled with a burning fever, and ſo the city, to keep it from a third danger, let it ſtand without a head. I can but admire the charity of former times, to build ſuch famous temples, when as theſe ages cannot find repaire to them; but then the world was all church, and now the church is all world: then charity went before, and exceeded preaching; now there is much preaching, nay more than ever, yet leſſe charity; our forefathers advanced the church, and kept their land: theſe times looſe their lands, and yet decay the churches. I honour antiquity ſo much the more, becauſe it ſo much loved the church. There is more reaſon to ſuſpect the preciſe puritaine devoyd of charity, than the ſimple ignorant fraught with good workes. I thinke truly in this one point, the ends of their actions were for good, and what they aimed at was God's glory and their owne happines. They builded temples, but our degenerating age can ſay, come let us take them into our hands and poſſeſs them: amongſt many others, this cannot be ſayd to be the rareſt, though the greateſt. Puritaines are blown out of the church with the loud voice of the organs; their zealous ſpirits cannot indure the muſicke, nor the multitude of the ſurplices, becauſe they are relickes (they ſay) of Rome's ſuperſtition. Here is that famous place for ſermons, not by this ſect frequented, becauſe of the title *the Croſſe*. The middle ile is much frequented at noone with a company of *Hungarians*, not walking ſo much for recreation as neede; (and if any of theſe meete with a yonker, that hath his pockets well lined with ſilver, they will relate to him the meaning of *Tycho Brahe*, or *the North Star*; and never leave flattering him in his own words, and ſticke as cloſe to him as a bur uppon a travailer's cloake; and never leave til he and they have ſaluted the Greene Dragon, or the Swanne behind the ſhambles,—where I leave them.) Well, there is ſome hope of reſtoring this church to its former glory;

the great ſummes of money bequeathed, are ſome probabilities; and the charity of ſome good men already, in cloathing and repayring the inſide, is a great encouragement; and there is a ſpeech that the houſes that are about it muſt be pulled down, for *Paules* church is old enough to ſtand alone. Here are prayers often, but ſiniſter ſuſpition doubts more formal than zealous; they ſhould not be worldly, becauſe al church-men; there are none dumbe, for they can ſpeake loud enough. I leave it and them, wiſhing all might be amended."

FINSBURY FIELDS.

Fitzſtephen, who wrote his Deſcription of London before 1182, is very accurate in deſcribing the winter amuſements of the Londoners in Finſbury fields; and particularly mentions a ſpecies of ſkaiting. The following is a tranſlation of the paſſage:

"When that vaſt lake, which waters the walls of the city toward the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert themſelves on the ice. Some taking a ſmall run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at the proper diſtance, and are carried ſliding ſideways a great way; others will make a large cake of ice, and ſeating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one another's hands, and draw him along; when it ſometimes happens, that moving ſwiftly on ſo ſlippery a plain, they all fall down headlong. Others there are who are ſtill more expert in theſe amuſements on the ice; they place certain bones, the leg-bones of ſome animal, under the ſoles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole ſhod with iron into their hands, they puſh themſelves forward by ſtriking it againſt the ice, and are carried along with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt diſcharged from a croſs-bow. Sometimes, two of them thus furniſhed agree to ſtart oppoſite one to another, at a great diſtance; they meet, elevate their poles, attack and ſtrike each other, when one or both of them fall, and not without ſome bodily hurt; and even after their fall, they ſhall be carried a good diſtance from each other by the rapidity of the motion; and whatever part of your head comes upon the ice, it is ſure to be laid bare to the ſkull. Very often the leg or the arm of the party that falls, if he chances to light upon them, is broken: but youth is an age ambitious of glory, fond and covetous of victory; and that in future times it may acquit itſelf boldly and valiantly in real engagements, it will run theſe hazards in ſham ones."

Finſbury, or Moor fields, were at this period but a vaſt moraſs.

ELY HOUSE.

Here, according to Stowe, died, February 3d, anno 1399, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter.

It ſeems from the following paſſage in Stowe's Annals, that the gardens here were famous for producing fine ſtrawberries He ſays, ſpeaking of Richard III. "And after a little talking to them, he ſaid to the Biſhop of Ely, My Lord, you have very good ſtrawberries at your Garden in Holborn, I require you to let me have a meſſe of them? Gladly, my Lord, quoth he, would to God I had ſome better thing as ready to your pleaſure as that; and therewith he ſent in all haſte his ſervant for a meſſe of ſtrawberries." This circumſtance has been minutely copied by Shakeſpeare in his play of Richard III. where he puts the following words in that prince's mouth.

"My Lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holbourne,
I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your Grace's garden there,
I do beſeech you ſend for ſome of them."

During the civil war, this houſe was converted into an hoſpital, as appears by an entry in Ruſhworth, vol. ii. part iv. page 1097. "The Lords concurred with the Commons, in a meſſage ſent up to their Lordſhips for Ely Houſe, in Holbourne, to be for the uſe of the ſick and maimed ſoldiers."—*Groſe's Antiquities of England and Wales.*

STREETS IN LONDON IN THE SAXON TIMES.

London is mentioned in Bede as the metropolis of the Eaſt Saxons in the year 604, lying on the banks of the Thames, "the emporium of many people coming by ſea and land."*

In a grant, dated 889, a Court in London is conveyed "at the ancient ſtony edifice, called by the citizens hwæt mundes ſtone, from the public ſtreet to the wall of the ſame city."† From this we learn that ſo early as 889, the walls of London exiſted.

In 857 we find a conveyance of a place in London, called Ceolmundinge haga, not far from the Weſt Gate.‡ This Weſt Gate may have been either Temple Bar or Holborn Bars.

Ethelbald, the Mercian King, gave a

* Bede, l. 2. c. 3. † Heming, 42.
‡ Hems. 41.

Court

Court in London, between two ſtreets called Tiddberti ſtreet and Savin-ſtreet.* —*Turner's Hiſtory of the Anglo Saxons*, vol. iv. p. 237.

ST. MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE.

In a curious old Miſcellany, which goes by the name of Arnold's Chronicle, printed by Pynſon in 1516, we have the following articles as found by the Inquiſitors at one of the Viſitations of St. Magnus, early in the ſixteenth century.

" Fyrſt. That the Chyrche and the Chauncell is not repayred in glaſinge in divers placys.

" Item. That the bookys and veſtmentys ben broken and vnhoneſt for dyvyne ſeruyce.

" Item. That many of the preyſtys and clerkys often were foule and unclenly ſurpleſys.

" Item. We fynde nat that ony clere Inventory, is made of the goodys and landys of the chyrche.

" Item. That the londys and tenementys of the chyrche by favoure of the churchewardyens, afore tyme ben laten under the very value by xxlb yerly and more.

" Item. We fynde that for defaute of good prouyſyon, bothe of the chyrchwardeyns, and alſo of the maſters of the ſalue, neyther the preyſtys nor clarkys, that ben retayned for the chyrche wyll nat come to our lady maſſa nor ſalue, nor the clarkys and preyſtys that ben retayned by the mayſters of the ſalue and the wardeyns of the chyrche wolde for the mayntenynge of Goddys ſervyce at the tyme of raceyvnge of ſuch preyſtys and clarkys good cuſtume of vertu and grete encreaſe of dyuyne ſervyce.

" Item. That the chyrche wardeyns wyll nat ſhewe vs the wylles of them that have gyven goodys or londys vnto the paryſhe wherby we ſholde forther inquyre whether the wylles be performed or nat, for without them we can not haue therof vnderſtanding.

Item. "That the wardeyns of the chyrche and of the brodyrhed haue not giuen theyr acomptys.

" Item. That afortymes for defaute of good and dylygente autoryte of the acomptys of the wardeyns, ther hath ben many and grete ſommes of money taken from the chyrche, the whiche myght well come to lyght yf the olde acomptys were well examyned.

" Item. There is in the handys of dyuers of the paryſhe, Reſtys of money of the beame lyght, and of the almes gaderynge to the ſomme of xii or xvilb. and that one Palmer can ſhewe the trouthe.

" Item. That the chyrcheyarde is vnhoneſtly kepte.

" Item. That dyners of the preyſtys and clarkys in tyme of dyuyne ſeruyce be at tauerns and ale howſys, at fyſhynge and other tryfyls, wherby dyuyne ſeruyce is let.

" Item. That by fauour of the wardeyns there bythe admyttyd bothe preyeſtys benefyced and relygyous, where there myght be more convenyent and expedyent, and that haue more nede to be receyued in ther placys, and theſe ben the names. Syr Robert Smyth, benefyced; and a Monke, Syr Johan Botell, benefyced; Syr John Bate hath a thynge that we can nat vnderſtonde.

" The names of the inquyſytours of the fayd artycles at the ſame viſytacyons:

Johan Halmon	Thomas Broke
Symon Motte	Wyllyam Hertwell
Johan Robchaunt	Thomas Dauy
Johan Yonge	Wyllyam Crene
William Dycons	Robert Vincent
Richarde Baronys	Symon Neuyngton
Johan Eton	Johan Tarke."

* Dugd. Mon. An. l. vol. i. p. 138.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is calculated to afford general and miſcellaneous information, as well as amuſement, the following paſſage from a very ſcarce work may probably be well received. I extract it from the beginning of the twentieth book of Baptiſta Porta's Natural Magic, not from the original, for that I never could find in Italy, the country of which he was a native, but from an Engliſh tranſlation publiſhed in 1658, in folio.

Some further account of him and his compoſitions I may perhaps take another occaſion to ſend you; ſuffice it at preſent to remark, that this collection of his experiments was firſt publiſhed when he was only fifteen years of age, but the work from which the tranſlation was made was one reviſed by him when he was fifty.

We all know, and it will be found detailed in Dr. Watſon's Chemical Eſſays, that Mr. Irwing received a very conſiderable bounty from the Britiſh parliament, for inventing a method of extracting freſh water from ſalt water at ſea, by ſimply adding a ſtill head to the ſhip's

ſhip's boiler; that a French philoſopher diſputed the invention with him, having publiſhed an account of this invention before; and that Dr. Watſon adds, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign an Engliſh admiral, whom he names, had done the like.

Now hear what the Neapolitan phyſician and experimental philoſopher ſaid on the ſubject before the year 1650.

"Chap. i.

"How ſea water may be made potable.

"It is no ſmall comodity to mankind, if ſea-water may be made potable. In long voyages, as to the Indies, it is of great concernment; for while ſeamen, by reaſon of tempeſts, are forced to ſtay longer at ſea than they would, for want of water they fall into great danger of their lives. Galleys are forced almoſt every ten days to put in for freſh water, and therefore they cannot long wander in enemies' countries, &c. &c." Here he goes into an enquiry as to the cauſe of the ſaltneſs of the ſea, which I have not time to copy, and then proceeds to deſcribe his invention.

"We firſt fill a hollow veſſel like a great ball with ſea-water; it muſt have a long neck, and a cap upon it, that live coals being put under, the water may reſolve into thin vapours, and fill all vacuities, being carried aloft. This ill-ſcented groſſneſs, when it comes to touch the coldneſs of the head or cap, and meets with the glaſs, gathers like dew about the ſkirts of it, and ſo running down the arches of the cap, it turns to water; and a pipe being opened that pertains to it, it runs forth largely, and the receiver ſtands to receive it as it drops. So will ſweet water come from ſalt, and the ſalt tarryeth at the bottom of the veſſel, and three pounds of ſalt water will give two pounds of freſh water; but if the cap of the limbec be of lead, it will afford more water, but not ſo good."

Afterwards he gives five other experiments, and concludes by ſhewing how freſh water may even be gathered from the air, by filling a veſſel with ſnow and powdered ſaltpetre, ſo as to condenſe the air on its ſurface: a method alſo by which he ſays he froze his wine, plunging the bottle that contained it into a bowl of ſnow and ſaltpetre finely powdered. The ſame practice, by means of which ſome modern experimental philoſophers have, in cold climates, even froze mercury.

We have heard lately of *thread made from aloes* alſo as a new invention; but I can aſſure you the proceſs is deſcribed by this author, and referred by him to America.

The work was originally written in Latin, but afterwards tranſlated into Italian, French, Engliſh, Spaniſh, and Arabic. The fables he copied he did not always believe, but, like other writers of his times, he gave credit to a ſufficient number to leſſen the reputation of his writings, at a period when a better philoſophy took place.

I am, your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long had it in intention to trouble you with ſome inquiry concerning that valuable and much-wanted book, Morell's *Theſaurus*, the republication of which was promiſed in your Magazine a conſiderable time ago. Your laſt number removes the neceſſity of the principal part of any intended inquiry, by repeating that promiſe, with the additional gratifying intelligence that the ſuperintendance of it is to be entruſted to Dr. Maltby. A man ſo eminently qualified for the work, will, I hope, not only edite, but correct and enlarge it. I beg leave now to offer a ſuggeſtion, which has frequently occurred to me, that the whole of this valuable and expenſive book might, at a much leſs expence than by a ſeparate publication, be incorporated into ſome Greek Lexicon, Hederic's for inſtance. Nothing more is requiſite than an accurate marking of the quantity of the ſyllables of each word, and a proſodical example; or, perhaps, as in the work at preſent, only the latter. If it ſhould be objected, that the bulk of the book would be too much increaſed, it may be anſwered that ſome parts of Hederic might be omitted, or at leaſt abridged. But I do not think that, if the whole were retained, the ſize would be ſo great as that of Ainſworth's Dictionary. At a time when the expence of paper and of publiſhing is ſo great, if the proprietors of the two works would agree, they (I am perſuaded) would find their account in this method, and the claſſical ſtudent certainly much convenience.

Now I have the pen in my hand, I beg leave to treſpaſs on you for a few other obſervations concerning books of education.

education. In your account of deceaſed perſons, a long time ago, the Appendix to the Eton Latin Grammar was attributed, I think, to the late maſter of the ſchool of Aſhby de la Zouch, but, in a ſubſequent number, reſtored to its real editor, Dr. Mavor. Without at all detracting from the merits of Dr. Mavor, I think, it ſhould have been added that conſiderable part of that appendix was taken from the Latin Grammar, publiſhed by the Rev. E. Owen, rector of Warrington, entitled Lilly's Accidence improved; the beſt practical grammar, perhaps, at this day extant, if we could but overcome our attachment to that abſurd method of teaching the Latin language by rules written in Latin, which ſtill prevails in our largeſt and moſt celebrated places of claſſical education, and on which I may poſſibly, at ſome future time, trouble you with ſome ſtrictures. Some time ago, I ſaw a querulous advertiſement from the editors of the Eton books, concerning pirated editions. I believe, moſt of thoſe who are engaged in the laborious office of inſtruction will agree with me, that that office has often been rendered more laborious and unpleaſant by the ſhamefully incorrect manner in which the ſchool books, bearing the name of the Eton publiſher, and which therefore I ſuppoſe to be the Eton editions, are ſent into places of education. No pirated editions can poſſibly be worſe, and ſome of them are often much more correct. Were not this the caſe, I am of opinion that every reſpectable tutor would make it a matter of conſcience to give his ſupport to thoſe who are connected with ſo celebrated a place of education, in preference to thoſe who are not connected with any. I think it not improper to conclude theſe deſultory obſervations with remarking, that the moſt correct edition of the Eton Latin Grammar with which I am acquainted is that publiſhed at this place; a book which, a few years ago, was as inaccurate even as that which came from the Eton preſs, but may now be adduced in proof of my aſſertions concerning the Eton editions, when compared with ſome others.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Gainſborough, Feb. 7, 1807. AULUS MAURITIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of the "*Stemmata Latinitatis*" has lately favoured the public with a learned work, under the title of "Αρχαὶ, or the Evenings of Southill," in which he has diſplayed conſiderable acuteneſs in tracing the origins of certain Engliſh prepoſitions; and in ſome inſtances he has inveſtigated the etymologies of correſponding prepoſitions in the French language, in order to prove the correctneſs of his deductions. In the firſt book (the only one yet publiſhed) he has ſhown ſingular induſtry in tracing the true etymology and ſignification of the word *by*; and on this ſubject he differs from the celebrated author of Diverſions of Purley.

Having been favoured by the author with a few obſervations (intended to explain a certain part of his work) which point out the grand principle that was his chief guide in his reſearches into the origins of the Engliſh prepoſitions; and as it is improbable, on account of the author's age, as well as of his engagements, that he will have it in his power to publiſh a ſecond book of the Evenings of Southill, it may not be unacceptable to ſome of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, to be informed of the peculiar mode of reaſoning which the author has adopted in his laborious inquiries: but it will be neceſſary to premiſe, that

Horne Tooke ſays, *By* is the imperative *byth* of the Anglo-Saxon verb *beon, to be*; and that it was written in Anglo-Saxon, *bi, be*, or *big*. Diverſions of Purley, p. 402, quarto ed. N. Salmon, on the contrary, has endeavoured to prove that, in many circumſtances, *by* derives its name from words that do not merely denote *exiſtence*, but which actually ſignify *operating, creating, making, forming, influencing*, or the like; and that it appears as a forerunner to whoever or whatever is cauſing, has been cauſing, or will be cauſing, any thing to happen; for example: Darius was vanquiſhed by Alexander: i. e. Darius was vanquiſhed: (the) OPERATOR (of this ſtate of Darius was) ALEXANDER. In page 72 (Evenings of Southill), this prepoſition is ſaid to mean *way*, conſidered as equal to *performer* of the act, *aſſociate, aſſociating*, (which words are ſynonymous with *operator*); and when it is uſed before any of the reflective pronouns, *myſelf, thyſelf*, &c. it excludes every other individual not included in the reflective repreſentatives introduced into the ſentence. The author, anticipating objections to this meaning of *by*, as explained in the page referred to, has entered

entered more fully into the ſubject in the following paper:

"*Prepoſitions are merely uſed to avoid queſtions likely to be put for the ſake of obtaining circumſtantial ſtatements.*

"Some may aſk, how came it to paſs that *By myſelf*, &c. ſhould be uſed ſo as to denote *excluſion*, in regard to all other individuals not mentioned? and is it not poſſible that it may be uſed ſo as not to denote excluſion, but ſtand for *near myſelf*? To anſwer theſe queſtions, I might content myſelf with one obſervation.

"Every ſpeaker ſhould ſtrive to communicate his thoughts in a manner at once clear and expeditious; nor is it neceſſary when he does this, for us to enquire whether he is actuated or not merely by the deſire of ſaving, to the perſon whom he addreſſes, the trouble of aſking a ſeries of queſtions concerning the fact which he ſtates. The truth is, that he ſubjoins to the fact he mentions the anſwer he would make if the queſtions were put, and generally prefixes to each anſwer ſome word equal to *place*, *time*, *manner* or *way*, or *companion*, &c. according as he has to produce a noun ſignifying *place*, *time*, *manner*, &c. But the obſervation I have juſt made requires illuſtrations, in order to remove objections which may be ſtarted to my manner of reſolving the *by*, in the paſſage adduced as examples for diviſion ſecond of Evenings of Southill.

"On hearing a perſon ſay 'I ſhall go,' if he be ſilent after this, I may aſk him, *Place?* (for, *name the place*); and his anſwer may be, the country (for, *to* the country, the *place* [is] the country). After this, or any other anſwer that would inform me *where* he is to go, I may aſk, *time?* and his anſwer may be, *next Tueſday* (for, *on* next Tueſday, the *time* [is] next Tueſday). Having obtained this anſwer, I may aſk him, *companion?* (for, *name your companion*); and his anſwer may be, *my brother* (for, *with* my brother, the *companion* [is] my brother). Thus ſhall I have obtained three circumſtantial anſwers. Obſerve, that while each anſwer is *preciſe* as to *ſpot*, *time*, and *concomitance*, each alſo is excluſive as to any other name not introduced in regard to *ſpot*, *time*, and *concomitance*. Hence, if this third anſwer had been *myſelf* emphatically, inſtead of *my brother*, the expreſſion *myſelf* would, by *poſition* and *emphaſis*, have been of itſelf as excluſive as the expreſſion *my brother*."

"Now, if the perſon alluded to as the ſpeaker chooſes to anticipate my three queſtions, which queſtions he has reaſon to expect I ſhall put to him, in caſe he ſhould leave his ſtatement incomplete, he may ſubjoin at once to the intended fact the three anſwers I am likely to require, and ſay 'I ſhall go *to* the country, *on* next Tueſday, *with* my brother; or *by myſelf* (equal to *alone*). After having heard this intended excurſion ſo far circumſtanced, I may take it into my head to aſk the queſtion, how? (equal to *manner*, or *name the manner*); and he may reply, *on* foot, or *on* horſeback, &c.; but, about this very circumſtance, in regard to the *manner*, he might have ſaved me the trouble of queſtioning him: for he might have ſaid at once, I ſhall go *on* foot, *to* the country, *on* next Tueſday, *with* my brother; or *by myſelf*."

From the illuſtration which has juſt been given, it may be ſeen that prepoſitions (as they are called) are generally uſed by way of anticipation, in regard to ſome queſtion or other, the aſking of which it is intended to avoid, from an inward conviction that, putting the ſeveral queſtions to which an event might give riſe, and waiting for the anſwers, not only would be ſo much waſted, but would conſiderably interrupt the free and full communication of our thoughts; and in ſo much that the ſeveral circumſtances could not, without conſiderable trouble to the memory, be collected by the hearer, and arranged into a perfect, clear, and compact image. From that illuſtration alſo it is evident that, in all thoſe combinations of words wherein *by*, or any equivalent, is introduced for *operator*, *performer*, &c. the reader or hearer is to conceive that an abbreviation in conſtruction is preſented; namely, the fact is ſtated, and immediately an anſwer to an expected queſtion is ſubjoined to that ſtatement, in order to avoid being interrupted by the queſtion, or to ſave the trouble of the queſtion being put.

"If the principle I have juſt preſented ſhould not be attended to, I can have no other reſource than to complain of the preſent age, by repeating a paſſage of Michaëlis, which, tranſlated literally, would run thus: 'Language perpetuates *errors* as well as *truths*; when a falſe opinion has crept in, whether in the derivation of a word, or in a whole ſentence, it takes root, and tranſmits itſelf to the remoteſt poſterity; it becomes a popular

popular prejudice, ſometimes a *learned prejudice*, worſe than the popular prejudice; and unluckily *there are prejudices even worſe than learned prejudices.* What Michaëlis meant by the latter ſort of prejudices he has not mentioned, but it is evident that *animoſity, jealouſy, party-ſpirit*, and other *mean paſſions*, muſt be the principal features of his non-deſcript."

ISAAC PAYNE.

Epping,
Feb. 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE to propoſe a plan, by inſerting which I flatter myſelf you will ſerve the public. We have numberleſs ingenious men, whoſe ideas and inventions would do honour to themſelves and country were they introduced and known. In order that they may be ſo, I propoſe to them to ſend me their models, plans, or deſcriptions, and I will with pleaſure (if they are not too large for removal) exhibit them in the courſes of lectures, which I am conſtantly reading in the town and country; and by explaining them, and giving them every poſſible publicity, the friends of ſcience would have the means of ſeeing them, and knowing where the machine, invention, &c. is to be had.

I devote much of my Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy to the mechanical and chemical departments, and have no other object in view than ſerving the ingenious and neglected, by introducing and recommending, where I conſcientiouſly can, ſuch works as ſeem likely to prove ſerviceable to ſociety.

I am, Sir, &c. D. F WALKER.

5, *Gloceſter-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare,*
Feb. 23, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XV.

THE Mohaning branch of the Beevor is navigable for ſmall craft as high up as Warren, the county town, at which the courts of juſtice for Trumbull county are held. Warren is laid out on a large ſcale, but the growth of the town has been reſtrained in conſequence of a diviſion of ſentiment as to the future ſubdiviſion of the county. It was a queſtion, whether the county of Trumbull ſhould be divided into four or ſix counties; in the latter caſe, Younger Town would be the ſeat of juſtice inſtead of Warren. In a country governed like the United States, where the accommodation and happineſs of the governed conſtitute the ſole object of thoſe who adminiſter the government, it cannot be denied that the nearer juſtice is carried to the inhabitants the more that object is obtained. For a juryman or witneſs to be compelled to travel from thirty to ſixty miles is a grievance; and juſtice, therefore, ought always to be carried to the people, rather than the people be compelled to attend at diſtant ſeats of juſtice: yet, to divide Trumbull into ſix counties appears too much to ſubdivide it, and to compell on a new county too heavy an expence for the erection of court-houſes, jails, and other neceſſary appendages on the ſeat of juſtice. To divide it into four counties would probably anſwer every good purpoſe to the inhabitants, and continue Warren the principal town of a county; this would be alſo ſtrictly right, as many of its inhabitants have ſettled therein under that expectation. When I was in Warren, it contained ſixty-four families. The river has abundance of fiſh, and its banks are well ſtocked with cray-fiſh. Moſt of the buildings were log-houſes, though ſeveral handſome frame-houſes, built with the white poplar, or, as it is here called, the ſattin wood (I preſume, from its great gloſſineſs and ſmoothneſs), were erected or erecting. Town-lots in Warren, of 16 by 24 rods, ſold for 175 dollars; and the land about half a mile from the town, at ſix dollars the acre. In weſtern America, the ſeat of juſtice is always the ſeat of buſineſs, and the reſidence of ſtore-keepers, medical men, lawyers, &c. &c. When I was at Warren, there were three very good ſtores in the town: one, which contained at leaſt 3000 dollars' worth of goods, was unfiniſhed, and had neither a door to it, nor glaſs to the windows, yet no perſon thought of ſleeping in it. The fact appears to be, that man is not neceſſarily a depredator upon man: it is government alone, when it robs him of the profits of his induſtry, compells him to be the plunderer of his neighbour, nor can barbarous puniſhment prevent it. The framers of ſuch laws, aware of their injuſtice, veſt commonly with the executive the power of pardoning: hence the criminal never loſes the hope of eſcaping puniſhment, and too frequently the depredator, unpuniſhed, is again let looſe upon ſociety. Hence ſanguinary

puniſhment defeats itſelf, and atrocious criminals are enabled and encouraged to deſpiſe the reſtraints of law.

While at Warren, one of the miſſionaries ſent by the ſtate of Connecticut to inſtruct the Indians in the dogmas of Chriſtianity, officiated after the Preſbyterian form. We attended; his name is Robbins: he is a little man, loaded with high-church doctrine, but delivered with conſiderable eloquence a plain moral extemporary ſermon. About eighty perſons were preſent. The next night the inhabitants requeſted our attendance at a ball, at which were preſent about ſixteen or ſeventeen couple, including ſome very handſome, and one (my partner) as handſome a woman as ever entered a ball-room. We ſpent a very pleaſant evening; and the next morning, being the 7th of May, left Warren for Meſopotamia, eighteen miles. For the firſt ſix or eight miles, the land did not ſeem quite ſo good as to the eaſt of Warren; it alſo appeared to labour under the want of a due ſupply of water, an evil which probably will be remedied when the country becomes more open, as it is very cuſtomary to find numerous ſprings upon clearing of wood-lands. The latter part of our journey was through a very rich country. For the firſt five miles we travelled along the meanderings of the Mohaning branch of the Beevor; the next three miles was on an apparently flat country, at the extremity of which we reached the ſources of Grand River, which empties itſelf into Lake Erie, and ſo through the river St. Lawrence into the Atlantic; whilſt the waters of the Beevor paſs down the Ohio, into the Miſſiſſippi, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is certainly extraordinary, that the ſources of theſe rivers, ſo near to each other, ſhould be undivided by any ridge or high land; for the eye alone could not aſcertain why either of theſe waters purſues the courſe it does, rather than an oppoſite one, the ground being there ſo very level. Although all the lands in this county may with truth be called good, yet a preference is undoubtedly to be given to thoſe which are watered by the rivers which empty themſelves into the lake, rather than to the lands on the different branches of the Beevor. We ſlept at Meſopotamia; and as the good people of the houſe at which we ſtopped had only one ſpare bed-room, we ſurrendered it to Mr. G. who on that day had been very unwell, whilſt myſelf and companion went to bed in the ſame room where the man and his wife ſlept in one bed, and two beautiful girls in another, ſo near my bed-ſide that, had I been ſo diſpoſed, I could have touched them with my hand. The novelty of this ſituation ſo affected my riſible faculties, that I could not ſleep, to the no ſmall annoyance of my bed-fellow, who, accuſtomed to ſimilar ſcenes, was very much diſpoſed to ſleep. The reſt of the party, alſo, appeared unconſcious of any peculiarity in the circumſtance, and ſlept with as much compoſure as if every perſon in the room had been of the ſame ſex. There were then but ten families ſettled in Meſopotamia. In every part of the United States with which I have any acquaintance, cattle more anxiouſly ſeek for ſalt than in England: this deſire encreaſes as you proceed from the ocean; and in Weſtern America, if you do not occaſionally give your horſes ſalt, they will eat their bridles, the flaps of their ſaddles, and ſuch other parts of their furniture as being moiſtened with their perſpiration they can get at with their mouths. May not this be occaſioned b the want of a due portion of ſaline particles in the atmoſphere, in conſequence of its remoteneſs from the ſea; and if ſo, may it not account for another fact, mentioned with a view to diſparage this country, by ſuch authors as Weld and Parkinſon, (the firſt of whom aſſerted that muſquitoes would bite through a boot, on the authority of General Waſhington, who I am informed actually told him ſo, to ridicule his credulity; and the ſecond boldly aſſures his readers, that there is no bread in America), that our horned cattle will eat the horſe-dung in the ſtreets: the fact is ſo, and I preſume they do ſo in purſuit of the ſalt contained in the excrement.

From Meſopotamia to Windſor is ſeven miles; the country very little cleared, and covered with lofty timber, of which we counted, beſides innumerable ſmaller ones, twenty-three different kind of trees, viz. white, black, and yellow oak, cheſnut, black walnut, ſugar, maple, ſoft maple, cherry, yellow birch, papaw (very plentiful), white walnut or butter-nut, bitter or ſmooth-barked hickory, linn or baſs, white poplar or ſattin wood, cucumber, white elm, white aſh, ſlippery or red elm, black aſh, and iron wood. Windſor contained fourteen families, twelve of which, conſiſting of ſeventy perſons, had emigrated from Connecticut that ſpring. Emigrants generally preferred the beech and maple lands, as the

the roots of thoſe trees ſoon rot in the earth, and after four or five years ceaſe to obſtruct the plough, whilſt thoſe of the oak and cheſnut are many years before the farmer can clear his lands of them. Grand River paſſes through, and becomes navigable for ſmall craft at, Windſor; and it will be read with ſurpriſe, when I aſſure you that good French brandy and Jamaica rum were purchaſable at Windſor as reaſonable as at New York, the cauſe of which is that the Canadians ſmuggle theſe articles on to the ſhores of Lake Erie; a practice ſo injurious to our national revenue, that it was one of the objects of the treaty, contemplated to have been held at Cleveland, to prevent it; and I have reaſon to believe that, although that treaty did not obtain every object deſired, it has leſſened the practice of ſmuggling into at leaſt this part of the coaſt on the lake.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
Dec. 21, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been matter of ſurpriſe to me, that ſo ingenious a people as the Engliſh ſhould never have ſtruck out a mode of checking the progreſs of fire in their metropolis, ſince they cannot prevent its occaſional ravages. A very ſimple method has occurred to me. It is this: to floor all ſhops, warehouſes, nurſeries, bed-chambers, particularly the rooms in which ſervants ſleep, with brick or tiles, or ſome kind of hard compoſition, ſuch as we find in the beſt houſes (nay, in the palaces) of Italy. If, in a room ſo floored, ſome article of furniture ſhould take fire, it may (ſhould it be too large to be thrown out of the window, or to be removed through the door) be drawn into the middle of the room, and there allowed to burn, while the ſurrounding inflammable articles are removing. Thus the progreſs of the flames would be completely ſtopped; for the hard floor ſetting fire at defiance, the family would move with confidence about the flaming object, and confine the conſumption to itſelf. This plan, however, cannot be carried into execution in ſuch houſes as are already built, except in the ground or lower apartments: but houſes ſhould, in future, be ſo conſtructed as to admit of the uſe of brick, tiles, or compoſition, in the upper ſtories. Proper officers, like the ædiles of ancient Rome, ſhould be appointed to ſuperintend the erection of new buildings; and I am not ſure but the legiſlature ſhould ſo far interfere as to oblige the builder to floor certain rooms in the manner I recommend. Such an act might perhaps appear arbitrary, and be thought to favour of deſpotiſm; but when the lives and properties of many valuable citizens are expoſed to deſtruction from the careleſſneſs or malice of a vicious or drunken ſervant, there would be no juſt cauſe for complaint. In this faſtidious age, objections might be made to ſo vulgar a floor as tiles; a modern beau or belle would perhaps be ſhocked at the idea of ſetting a foot upon any thing but boards. Let them then cover their floors with mats or carpets; and if the legiſlature ſhould allow them boarded floors in their parlours and drawing-rooms, they ſhould be thankful, and diſpenſe with tiles or compoſition in their upper and lower rooms. In Italy noble, and even royal, feet tread either upon marble, brick, or tiles: to the indulgence of boards they are ſtrangers.

If the hints, which I have thus thrown out looſely, ſhould be taken into conſideration by ſome ſkilful builder or architect, my imperfect plan may, perhaps, be improved to a degree of perfection that may ſave the lives and properties of thouſands of our fellow-creatures. To the hints already ſuggeſted, I ſhall beg leave to add, that the legiſlature ſhould inſiſt upon a little diviſion between the walls of houſes: I mean, that neighbouring houſes ſhould not touch; nor ſhould one wall, as I fear is too often the caſe, become what is called a party-wall; that is, two houſes ſhould not reſt upon the ſame wall by means of inſerted beams. I would alſo recommend ſtone or marble ſtairs, as often as ſuch materials can be obtained; and above all things, ſtone or marble landing-places, to aſſiſt in eſcape from the purſuing or approaching flame. I would further recommend the uſe of iron, or caſt metal, in window-frames, window-ſhutters, ſurbaſes, and all the projecting ornaments of rooms; alſo thin plates of iron under ſuch floors as may be boarded.

I think, too, much might depend on the choice of wood in floors and in ſtaircaſes. Deal, which is generally uſed, is the moſt inflammable of all wood; oak, or ſome ſlow-burning wood, ſhould be preferred. Perhaps ſome chemical

preparation may be deviſed, to render wood, in general, leſs liable to become a ſpeedy prey to fire. The great object is to gain time. Againſt the accident of fire it is impoſſible to guard completely; but the progreſs of its ravages may by precautions be checked; and if time be gained, lives and properties may be ſaved. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have favoured the readers of your excellent Miſcellany with various particulars reſpecting that enlightened philoſopher and keen ſatiriſt, Leſſing, I am induced to tranſmit the following anecdotes of him, as related by one of his intimate friends, who, from experience, can truly ſay with the poet,

"Large was his bounty, and his ſoul ſincere."

When Leſſing reſided in Wolfenbüttel, he was one day waited upon by a Livonian, of uncouth appearance, whoſe pale and emaciated countenance beſpoke him "the child of ſorrow and of miſery." Leſſing aſked him, who he was? "I am a philoſopher," replied the ſtranger. At that time (now more than thirty years ago) philoſophical ſcribblers were infinitely leſs numerous than they are at preſent, and Leſſing was therefore much ſtruck by this ſingular reply. Upon requeſting to know the object of his viſit, he put his hand into his boſom, drew forth a dirty manuſcript, and anſwered, with the energetic warmth of a philoſopher, "I have here begun a treatiſe on the future Deſtiny of Man, which I want to complete; but I am without a home, and deſtitute of ſuſtenance. Grant me a room, and ſome bread, and I will here finiſh my treatiſe." Few breaſts ever glowed with a purer ſpirit of benevolence, than did Leſſing's: he granted the ſtranger's requeſt without heſitation. A chamber was allotted to his uſe, and he received, not only a general invitation to his benefactor's table, but alſo a ſum of money for his pocket-expences. Here he paſſed his time in unreſtrained cheerfulneſs, being looked upon and treated as one of the family. Leſſing told me that his treatiſe poſſeſſed many good points, but that its diction was both harſh and ungrammatical. When he one day pointed out theſe defects to him, the philoſopher (for he was never known by any other appellation) replied with his uſual laconiciſm: "I am ſenſible of them; but a few words by way of preface may announce to the public that I am no adept in ſuch matters." He was not only uncouth in his manners, but forbidding in his appearance; and he had with him a great filthy dog, who never quitted his ſide, and was extremely troubleſome at table. Upon my once telling Leſſing, I could put up with the philoſopher, but not with his dog, he replied with conſiderable warmth, "You do not know the hiſtory that attends this animal; he is the philoſopher's greateſt ornament. During his peregrinations he found him feeble and emaciated, lying by the wayſide. The philoſopher had but *two* ſmall loaves in his pocket. He threw *one* of them to the poor creature, who greedily devoured it: ſince that time the grateful animal has never forſaken him. Conſider, that in thoſe two loaves conſiſted the philoſopher's whole ſtock of proviſions: he divided them honeſtly.—So long as I have a loaf," added Leſſing, "the philoſopher ſhall have half of it."

The Livonian remained about five months under Leſſing's roof during the inclemency of the winter ſeaſon. When, however, ſpring appeared, with its long days and genial ſunſhine, he one evening after ſupper unexpectedly ſaid to Leſſing: "To-morrow morning early I ſhall take my departure." The good man, knowing his gueſt's reſolute mind, thereupon took him into a room adjoining, and gave him wherewith to pay his travelling expences. The next morning, before the family was riſen, the philoſopher took up his ſtaff, and, accompanied by his faithful companion, again commenced his rambles.

Leſſing was extremely attentive when in a theatre, and could not bear to be diſturbed. If the moſt wretched actor was performing, he alone would pay him the moſt marked attention, although the reſt of the audience was clamorous in its diſapprobation. When he was aſked, how he could ſuffer his attention to be engroſſed by ſo miſerable a bungler? "Bungler!" Leſſing would ſarcaſtically reply, "do yo think ſo? Well, I am of opinion that this bungler, as you call him, plays his part better than you or I could; conſequently we may both of us learn ſomething from him."

I am, Sir, &c. S.

9 *February*, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REGARD the formation of societies for the cultivation of science and philosophy to be of considerable importance to mankind. Such associations are calculated to stimulate the exertions of individuals in the pursuit of knowledge, to assist them in their enquiries, and to promote a taste for rational improvement in the places where they exist. It is pleasing to find that such societies are increasing; and your widely-circulated and truly valuable Magazine is certainly a proper channel for communicating to the world notices of their existence and proceedings. I now send you a short account of a Scientific Society, lately formed in Wisbeach, the publication of which, it is hoped, may promote the formation of similar societies in places where they do not at present exist.

This society commenced in January 1804, under circumstances highly discouraging, and with but little prospect of success. At first it consisted of only four persons, and very few new members were added during the years 1804 and 1805: however, small as their number was, they had the virtue to persevere; they continued to hold weekly meetings for the discussion of scientific and philosophical subjects, and their efforts have been successful beyond what the most sanguine among them expected in the time. These circumstances are mentioned with a view to stimulate the friends of science in other places, however small their number, or however discouraging appearances may be, to attempt the formation of such societies; as their doing this may draw others to them, and excite enquiry on philosophical subjects, as well as accelerate their own progressive knowledge.

During the last year, the above-mentioned society added nine new members, besides two honorary members,* fitted up a room in which its meetings are held, and procured an air-pump, some electrical and other apparatus, and a few philosophical books. The president performed a number of curious and instructive, and some original, experiments. All the meetings have been conducted with much good nature, friendship, and unanimity. Still the society is yet in its infancy; the present prospect, however, is encouraging.

The following is the plan on which the above society is formed and conducted. The sum of two guineas is required as a term of admission, and every member pays a small subscription monthly. The money is expended in purchasing philosophical apparatus, books, &c. A president, treasurer, and secretary, are chosen annually. The members of the society hold a meeting every Monday evening. At each meeting some scientific or philosophical subject is discussed, and, when it will admit of it, illustrated by experiments. Regular minutes of the proceedings are preserved in a book provided for the purpose. No subject but what answers to the name and nature of the society can be discussed during the time of meeting: consequently all the discussions are absolutely restricted to what is scientific, &c.

Wishing that useful knowledge may every where increase, I request you will give this short communication a place in your miscellany.

Your's, &c.

Wisbeach, R. WRIGHT.
March 3, 1807.

* The honorary members are gentlemen residing too far from Wisbeach to attend the meetings of the society.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Vanity of Human Wishes, by Dr. Johnson, he cites as one of his examples the celebrated Lady Vane,

"For Vane can tell what ills from beauty spring."

I shall be extremely obliged to any of your correspondents for the sequel of her history: it is left unfinished by Smollet in the Memoirs of a Lady of Quality (considered as her genuine history), which he has introduced in Peregrine Pickle; and to be informed where and when she died. In the same novel, the history of the Annesley claimant is related, but left unfinished. I have seen the original trial, in the Irish courts, between Richard Earl of Annesley and James Annesley, Esq. in whose favour a verdict was given, but a rule for a new trial was immediately granted. Some of your correspondents, conversant in the decisions of the courts of law, will perhaps have the goodness to inform me, through the Monthly Magazine, what was the final termination of the affair.

December 8, 1806. C. Y.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTICING, in your Magazine for November, the wiſh of I. P. for information as to the utility of the fruit of the horſe-cheſnut, I am induced to ſend you the following obſervations, if you deem them worthy of inſertion.

"The horſe-cheſnut was brought from the northern parts of Aſia, about the year 1550. It was called *caſtanea* from the ſhape of its fruit, and the title of *equine* was added to it from its being a good food for horſes, when ground. In Turkey the nuts of this tree are ground, and mixed with the provender for their horſes; eſpecially thoſe which are troubled with coughs, or are broken-winded, in both which diſorders they are reckoned very good. Deer are very fond of the fruit, and at the time of their ripening will keep much about the trees, and greedily devour them as they fall."—*Miller's Gardener's Dict.* 4to.

Mortimer, in his Art of Huſbandry, 8vo. vol. ii. page 32, corroborates the above reſpecting food for horſes.

And Weſton, in his Tracts on Agriculture and Gardening, page 192, ſpeaking of rearing and fattening poultry, amongſt other cheap foods which he recommends, expreſſes himſelf thus, "and (what I ſhould apprehend the beſt of all) horſe-cheſnuts: theſe laſt ſhould be either ſteeped in boiling water, or boiled a little, to take off the bitterneſs; to tempt fowls to eat them at firſt, a little barley meal ſhould be mixed with them," &c.

In your Magazine for November laſt, page 382, you mention the Polyautographic art. I do not recollect your having ever publiſhed any account of it amongſt the New Patents. I could wiſh to be informed, through the channel of your uſeful Miſcellany, what are the ſubjects of the numbers already publiſhed as ſpecimens of the art, by Mr André and Mr. Vollweiter, and the ſize of each, and where ſold. To many of my brother ruſtics this information would be as pleaſing as to myſelf, no doubt.

I recollect having ſeen mention made in ſome old agricultural book of a threſhing machine, ſaid to have been invented at Dalkeith in Scotland, which in a minute gave 1320 ſtrokes, as many as thirty-three men. It was ſaid to go while a water-mill was grinding, but might be turned either with wind or horſe. Query, on what conſtruction was it, and whether it is the foundation of the plans for the threſhing machines of the preſent day?

I beg pardon for ſo long treſpaſſing on your time, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

Lidlington, near Woburn, Bedfordſhire, Feb. 16, 1807. R. RUFFHEAD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY learned friend, Dr. Mitchill, of New York, the reſpectable repreſentative of that city in the American or Fredonian government, has communicated to me the following propoſal for deſignating that immenſe republic; which, from the high character and great influence of the doctor, will probably be ſome time adopted; and if you think it of importance or curioſity enough to occupy a ſpace in your valuable Miſcellany, it is at your command. The Doctor concludes his letter to me in the following words: "I wiſh that in writing, henceforward, you would diſtinguiſh the *United States* by the name of *Fredon*, and the inhabitants as Fredes, purſuant to the encloſed nomenclature."

The communication of this propoſal may perhaps be acceptable to the public.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook Court, Nov. 20.

GENERIC NAMES *for the* COUNTRY *and* PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

The portion of terraqueous globe comprehended by the great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence, the Ocean, and the Miſſiſſippi, has no general denomination by which it can be conveniently diſtinguiſhed in geography. Its ſubdiviſions and local names are appropriate enough, and ſufficiently well underſtood. But there is ſtill wanting one broad and univerſal appellation, to deſignate and characterize the whole appropriated and unappropriated territory of the United States.

It was a great overſight in the convention of 1787, that they did not give a name to the country for which they deviſed a frame of government. Its citizens are ſuffering every day for lack of ſuch a generic term. Deſtitute of a proper name for their own ſoil and region, they expreſs themſelves vaguely and awkwardly on the ſubject. By ſome it is termed United States; this, however, is a *political*, and not a *geographical* title. By others it is called America, and the inhabitants Americans. But theſe epithets equally belong to Labrador and Paraguay, and their natives. New England and New Englanders are

are two uncouth terms applied by certain other writers and ſpeakers. In ſome parts of Europe we have been diſtinguiſhed as Anglo-Americans; and this appellation is in ſome reſpects worſe, and in no reſpect better, than either of the others.

What are we to do? Are we never to have a geographical diſtinction? Is the land to be for ever called United States, and its people United States men? And even then, on a ſuppoſition that the union ſhould ceaſe, muſt the region it occupies be nameleſs?

It is in the power of the people to find and adopt fitting names for their country and themſelves, by common conſent. Theſe ought to be expreſſive, conciſe, nervous, and poetical. And any new word poſſeſſing theſe qualities, may ſerve to deſignate this part of the planet we inhabit: from ſuch a word, as a radical term, all others proper for diſtinguiſhing the people, &c. may be derived.

To ſupply this ſad deficiency in our geographical and national nomenclature, the following project is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the conſideration of our map-makers, engravers, printers, legiſlators, and men of letters. The authors of it are citizens of the United States, and are zealous for their proſperity, honour, and reputation. They wiſh them to poſſeſs a name among the nations of the earth. They lament that hitherto, and at preſent, the country is deſtitute of one.

Let the extent of land ceded to our nation by the treaty of 1783, be diſtinguiſhed henceforward on charts, globes, and in elementary books, by the name of FREDON: the etymology of this is obvious and agreeable; it may mean a *free gift*, or any *thing done freely*, or *the land of free privileges and doings*. This is the proper term to be employed in all grave, ſolemn, and proſe compoſitions, and in ordinary converſation. It is better adapted than Albion is to England.

If, however, any of the favourites of the Muſes deſire a poetical name for this tract of earth, it is eaſy to ſupply them with one which ſounds and pronounces to great advantage. Such an one is FREDONIA, which will meet the ear more excellently than Italia, Gallia, Parthia, Hiſpania, Germania, or even Britannia itſelf—America and Columbia will retain their preſent ſignification of extending to the whole weſtern hemiſphere.

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, when ſpoken of generally, without reference to any particular ſtate, may be known and diſtinguiſhed as FREDONIANS; and that ſuch a perſon being aſked in Europe, or any other part of the world, from what country he comes or to what nation he belongs, may correctly and preciſely anſwer that he is a Fredonian. And this will meet the ear much more nobly than a Frenchman, a Spaniard, a Portugueſe, a Turk, and the like.

Again, a monoſyllablic name is perfectly eaſy to be obtained from the ſame root; and to him who thinks the laſt word too long or lofty, it will be wholly at his option to call himſelf FREDE; and in this reſpect he will put himſelf on a par with a Mede and a Swede.

Moreover, ſhould an adjective be deſired to qualify expreſſions and facilitate diſcourſe, there is ſuch a thing immediately ready for uſe in FREDISH; and thereby we can ſpeak of a Frediſh ſhip, or a Frediſh man, or a Frediſh manufacture or production, after the ſame manner, and according to the ſame rule, by which we employ the adjectives Britiſh, Spaniſh, Daniſh, Turkiſh, and the like.

Thus, our nation is in poſſeſſion of a proſaic word for its whole territory, Fredon; a poetical word for the ſame, Fredonia; a grave and ſonorous generic title for its people, property, and relations, Fredonian; a ſhort and colloquial appellation, Frede; and a convenient univerſal epithet, Frediſh. A language ſo rich and copious is ſcarcely to be found; and it is hoped our citizens will make the moſt of it.

In caſe any of our countrymen ſhould wiſh to expreſs himſelf according to this novel dialect, the following is offered as an example, alluding to a recent ſubject of public diſcuſſion.

"It has been a favourite object with a certain claſs of men to involve Fredon in a war with Spain, France, or both of them, about the right of depoſit on the Miſſiſſippi. The outrageous conduct of the intendant at New Orleans was indeed very provoking; but the Fredonian ſpirit, though rouſed by juſt indignation, was too temperate and magnanimous to ruſh immediately to arms. It was thought moſt wiſe and politic for the adminiſtration to attempt a negociation in the firſt inſtance; and accordingly, one of the Frediſh ſhips was ordered to be got in readineſs to carry an envoy extraordinary from America to Europe. Should war become neceſſary for the national honour and ſecurity, our public enemies will find to their ſorrow that the Fredes will make brave ſoldiers and gallant ſailors. Never will they quit the hardy conteſt until their deeds ſhall be worthy of being recorded in immortal verſe, equally honourable to the bards and the heroes of Fredonia."

The radical word is alſo well adapted to ſongs and rhymes. And this is a great convenience and felicity in a national point of view. Obſerve, how prettily our poets can make it jingle: for inſtance, if the ſubject is warlike, then

"Their chiefs to glory lead on
The noble ſons of Fredon."

Or, if it is moral ſublimity,

"Nor Plato, in his Phædon,
Excels the ſage of Fredon."

Should it be commercial activity,

"All nations have agreed on
The enterprize of Fredon."

Perhaps it may refer to our exports; why then

"The Portugueſe may feed on
The wheat and maize of Fredon."

It may be deſirable to celebrate our agriculture, as in the following diſtich,

"No land ſo good as Fredon
To ſcatter grain and feed on."

On the ſuppoſition that a ſwain wiſhes to compliment his country-women, he may inform them that

"The graceful nymphs of Fredon
Surpaſs all belles we read on."

And, indeed, if it is his deſire to ejaculate in a ſerious ſtrain, it may be written

"In this fair land of Fredon
May right and juſtice be done."

We give theſe as ſamples of what may be accompliſhed in this way; adding, that the poet may eaſily contraſt his country with Sweden, or compare it to Eden, if he is puzzled for a rhyme.

On the whole, we recommend theſe words to the ſerious conſideration and ſpeedy adoption of our fellow-citizens: that our common and beloved portion of the earth may thereby acquire a *name*, and be famous among the *nations*.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MRS. CHARLTOTE SMITH.

A SKETCH of the Life of this juſtly celebrated, and much lamented lady, was intended to have been inſerted in this work for the month of November, but the friend who undertook to ſupply it was prevented by accidental circumſtances from fulfilling his intention, and it has conſequently been poſtponed.

Three accounts of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Smith have appeared; one, ſome years previous to her diſſolution, in the Third Volume of Public Characters, and two ſince; the firſt, very imperfectly executed in the European Magazine for the Month of November, and the ſecond, in the firſt number of a new work entitled *Cenſura Literaria*, by Samuel Egerton Bridges, Eſq., whoſe elegant pen has paid a juſt tribute to the genius, literary talents, and private virtues of the deceaſed; and the intention of her family has already been announced of publiſhing her Memoirs on a more enlarged plan, with a ſelection of her correſpondence; it would therefore be anticipating the pleaſure the public are likely to receive from ſo deſirable and intereſting a piece of Biography, were we here to enter into a minute detail of circumſtances; and it is hoped this reaſon, combining with other conſiderations, will apologize for the brevity of the preſent article.

Mrs. Smith was the eldeſt daughter of Nicholas Turner, Eſq., a gentleman of fortune, who inherited conſiderable eſtates, in the counties of Surry and Suſſex. He was a man of very ſuperior talents, remarkable for the brilliancy of his wit, his powers of converſation, and a peculiar vein of humour, which rendered him the delight of ſociety. Her mother, whoſe maiden name was Towers, was as diſtinguiſhed by the graces of her mind, as by a perſon of exquiſite beauty; but this lady died in childbed before her eldeſt daughter had attained her fourth year, and the care of her perſon devolved on an aunt, the ſiſter of her deceaſed mother. Mr. Turner early diſcovered ſuch indications of genius in the infant mind of his child, that he determined no expence ſhould be ſpared in the cultivation of thoſe talents which ſhe ſeemed to have inherited from both her parents; and therefore beſtowed on her what was thought the beſt education. She was placed in one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſeminaries in the neighbourhood of London; and, on quitting ſchool, which ſhe did at an early age, ſhe was attended by various maſters: and, if expence conſtituted a good education, ſhe may be ſaid to have received the beſt that could have been given; but Mrs. Smith frequently regretted, that in the conduct of it ſo little judgment was ſhewn, and that the time loſt in the attainment of ſuperficial accompliſhments was not employed in more uſeful ſtudies, in the acquirement of languages, and ſtill more, that ſo little attention was paid to enforce thoſe important principles which fortify the mind, and enables it to ſtruggle againſt the inevitable evils of life. Her father was himſelf a poet, and encouraged this talent in his daughter, who, as ſhe tells us in one of her laſt works, compoſed verſes at a very early age; but her aunt had imbibed an opinion, that learning diſqualified women for

for their own peculiar duties, and was in general unfavourable to their eſtabliſhment in life, and obſerved with great diſapprobation this turn of mind, and the paſſion of her niece for reading, and prohibited her from ſo employing her time, without however taking any effectual meaſure to prevent her gratifying this taſte; ſo that ſhe had always the power of carrying on her contraband ſtudies, and every book that came in her way, ſhe devoured with avidity, and with little diſcrimination. By this means ſhe acquired a maſs of deſultory knowledge, which, by exciting her curioſity, led her on at a ſubſequent period in purſuit of more perfect information. Her father, having ſold his Surry eſtates, divided his time between his houſe in Suſſex and one he took in London; and his daughter was early introduced into ſociety, partook of all the amuſement and diſſipation her father and aunt engaged in, and entered into them with that eagerneſs natural to a young perſon; and as her very fine form had attained the ſtature of a woman, ſhe wore the dreſs of one, and it has been ſaid that her father received propoſals for her, at the early age of thirteen, from a gentleman who had ſeen her at a public aſſembly, and was ſtruck with the charms of her figure—an offer which was declined on account of her extreme youth. It had been happy, had a reaſon ſo ſubſtantial operated a few years longer; but before ſhe was ſixteen, ſhe was married to the younger ſon of Richard Smith, eſq., who was a Weſt India merchant of much eminence, and this ſon was aſſociated in the father's buſineſs. After having been accuſtomed to the moſt boundleſs indulgence from her own family, (and to her aunt every wiſh and caprice of hers was a law,) ſhe was ſuddenly involved in houſhold cares, tranſplanted into a ſoil totally ungenial to her habits, and repugnant to her taſte, and became ſubject to the will of a man who, far from poſſeſſing the power of regulating the conduct of a wife ſcarcely emerged from childhood, knew not how to govern himſelf. From this fatal marriage, which had been brought about by the officiouſneſs of friends, and which was by no means the effect of attachment on either ſide, as both appeared to have been talked into it by the intermeddling of thoſe ſhort-ſighted politicians, all the future misfortunes of the ſubject of theſe pages originated: an uncle of Mrs. Smith was the only perſon of the family who ſeemed to have had common ſenſe on this occaſion; he ſaw, and foretold all the miſery that would infallibly reſult from an union, in which neither the habits, nor the temper of the parties had been conſidered; when neither were arrived at a time of life, to aſcertain or appreciate the character of each other; but moſt unfortunately he had not ſufficient weight to induce thoſe, who ſaw this connection in a different view, to break off the negociation. Mr. Turner was on the point of marrying a ſecond wife, who, although ſhe exacted much conſideration in conſequence of her large fortune, had little claim to it from her perſonal qualities, and whoſe authority a grown-up daughter, who had never been accuſtomed to controul, would moſt probably have reſiſted: he conſequently felt no reluctance in cloſing with propoſals, which relieved him from the apprehenſions he entertained, and this marriage took place on the 22d. of February, 1765! The reſidence of the young people was in a very diſguſting part of the city, from whence they removed in the courſe of two years; the death of their firſt child, and the effect this firſt affliction had on a young mother, ſo endangered her health, and that of her ſecond child, whom ſhe nurſed, and who was born on the ſame day its brother expired, that it was found abſolutely neceſſary to remove them to purer air and a leſs melancholy abode. The village of Southgate was choſen for this purpoſe, where Mrs. Smith's excellent conſtitution enabled her to recover from her indiſpoſition; and her underſtanding in time ſubdued the ſorrow which ſhe had firſt given way to, with an exceſs natural to a mind of ſuch acute ſenſibility; in this quiet ſpot, ſhe had now more command of her time, and the uſe of a good library, and the power, from being much alone, of following thoſe purſuits to which ſhe was attached, enabled her to form her taſte and devote her thoughts to intellectual improvement: but this produced one unfortunate reſult, it opened her eyes to thoſe defects ſhe had hitherto been unwilling to ſee; yet, although ſhe could no longer be blind to them herſelf, ſhe endeavoured to conceal them from the obſervation of others, and, in her own behaviour towards her huſband, tried to give him that conſequence, which ſhe was conſcious he was little entitled to. His inattention to buſineſs was extremely diſpleaſing to his father, and the increaſe of the family making a larger houſe neceſſary, their next reſidence was within five miles of London; and it was hoped

the many hours which had been loſt, in going to and from Southgate would now be retrieved by a cloſer application to his duties: but theſe hopes were fallacious; the time which ſhould have been occupied in the counting-houſe or on the exchange, in keeping up or extending commercial connections, was frittered away in trifling but expenſive purſuits; and Mrs. Smith, ever ſanguine, fondly imagined it more advantageous to her family to retire into the country, and give up the buſineſs to the prudent management of her father-in-law, who, equally tired with his ſon's inability and improvident conduct, acceded to this propoſal, and conſented to purchaſe an eſtate in Hampſhire, called Lys Farm, on which was a very handſome new-built manſion, ſufficiently commodious for a more extenſive eſtabliſhment than that of Mr. Smith. But he had no ſooner removed thither, than he began enlarging the houſe, and making additions to the garden and offices on an extenſive plan; his agricultural purſuits became expenſive and ruinous in proportion to his inexperience; and Mrs. Smith ſoon found, that, although her taſte for rural ſcenery, and for a more elegant ſociety was gratified by the change of ſituation; yet her domeſtic comforts were by no means increaſed, and ſhe had only bartered one ſpecies of miſery for another. Here ſhe loſt her eldeſt ſon, a boy of very ſuperior intellect, and who promiſed to partake much of his mother's genius: this was a deep affliction to his mother; he did not long ſurvive his grandfather, the father of Mr. Smith, whoſe death was far from being an advantage to his daughter-in-law, for in him ſhe loſt a ſteady and affectionate friend, who had always her intereſt and happineſs at heart. He left a very large property among his grandchildren, of which there were ſeveral, beſides the eight children of his youngeſt ſon; but his will was ſo extremely prolix and confuſed, that no two lawyers underſtood it; in the ſame manner, from whence the truſtees appointed by it, refuſed to act, and Mr. Smith became, as principal executor, poſſeſſed of the entire management of theſe extenſive concerns, in the conduct, of which he acted with ſo little caution, and ſo little to the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral collateral branches of the family concerned, that they felt themſelves compelled to appeal to the law. As the conſequences that enſued have been already detailed,* let it ſuffice to ſay, that Mrs. Smith did not in the hour of diſtreſs deſert her huſband, but ſhared in the miſery he had brought on himſelf, and exerted the powers of her mind with ſuch indefatigable zeal, that, after the ſpace of a few months, ſhe ſucceeded in diſentangling him from his immediate embarraſſments, and the property was veſted in the hands of truſtees, two of them gentlemen connected with Mr. Smith's family, high in ſituation and affluent in circumſtances.

It was ſoon after theſe events, that Mrs. Smith thought of collecting ſuch poems as ſhe had originally written for her amuſement; they were firſt offered to Dodſley and refuſed; they were afterwards ſhewn to Dilly in the Poultry, who alſo declined having any thing to do with them. It has been ſeen with what degree of judgment theſe deciſions were made: through the intereſt of Mr. Hayley, they were at length printed by Dodſley on Mrs. Smith's account, and the rapid ſale, and almoſt immediate demand for a ſecond edition, ſufficiently juſtified the author's confidence in her own powers, and encouraged her to proceed in a line, which, as it might render her in a great degree independent of the perſons who had now the management of the affairs, contributed to divert her thoughts, and to lead her mind into the viſionary regions of fancy, rendering the ſad realities ſhe was ſuffering under, in ſome meaſure leſs poignant. The ſtill encreaſing derangement of Mr. Smith's affairs ſoon after obliged him to leave England, and in the autumn of 1784, he eſtabliſhed his family in a gloomy and inconvenient chateau in Normandy, very injudiciouſly choſen nine miles from any town; his wife's ſufferings in this very inconvenient and comfortleſs ſituation, where ſhe gave birth to her youngeſt child, were ſuch, that few women could have borne with fortitude; but her admirable mind and perſevering ſpirit ſtill ſupported her; and again literary purſuits ſerved to lighten her cares during the very ſevere winter which happened that year; and when her health would not admit of her going out, ſhe tranſlated into Engliſh, the novel of Manon l'Eſcaut, by the Abbé Prevoſt. It was afterwards publiſhed, and cenſured as being immoral; but the fact was, it fell accidentally in her way when ſhe had not much opportunity of ſelection, and at a time when ſhe eagerly ſought for any reſource to mitigate her anxieties. In the ſpring of 1785, the family returned to England, and ſoon after reſided in the ancient manſion then belonging to Sir Charles

* See Third Volume of Public Characters.

Charles Mill, at Woollading, now the reſidence of Lord Robert Spencer, and of which pariſh the father of Otway the poet had been rector; a circumſtance which rendered it claſſic ground to Mrs. Smith, and inſpired thoſe beautiful ſonnets in which his name is ſo happily introduced; here alſo ſhe tranſlated thoſe very intereſting extracts from *Les Cauſes Celèbres* which have been ſo deſervedly admired, and which was a moſt difficult undertaking from the ſingularity of the work, and the obſcurity of the law-terms. Again it became neceſſary for Mrs. Smith to exert her fortitude, when ſhe parted from her eldeſt ſon, who had been appointed to a writerſhip in Bengal; and when the ſecond was ſnatched from her by a rapid and malignant fever, which more or leſs affected the whole family, and which carried him off after an illneſs of three days. Other domeſtic calamities, inſupportable to a ſpirit like hers, overtook her very ſoon afterwards; and circumſtances which delicacy forbids us to detail, determined her to quit her huſband's houſe, and withdraw with moſt of her children to a ſmall cottage near Chicheſter—a ſtep approved of by her friends, and which ſhe was fully juſtified in taking in the opinion of thoſe who knew the true motives which induced it. The charming novel of Emmeline was written at this place, in the courſe of a few months; the novelty of the deſcriptive ſcenery which Mrs. Smith firſt introduced, and the elegance of the ſtyle, obtained for it the moſt unbounded ſucceſs, and encreaſed the ardour and perſevering application of the author, which brought forward ſeveral other works of the ſame kind, almoſt all equally pleaſing, and which followed with a rapidity and variety truly aſtoniſhing.

Mrs. Smith after the lapſe of ſome time removed to Brighthelmſtone, where ſhe continued till 1793, and where her talents introduced her to many diſtinguiſhed and literary characters: circumſtances and the love of change next carried her to another part of Suſſex. Her third ſon had entered the army, and ſerved on the continent in the campaign of that year, as enſign in the 14th regiment; he had been diſtinguiſhed for his good conduct, but unfortunately received a dangerous wound before Dunkirk, which made the amputation of his leg neceſſary. He returned to England in this melancholy ſituation; and ſuch a diſtreſſing event, combining with other cauſes, preyed on the conſtitution of his mother, who, having contracted a very alarming rheumatic complaint, was adviſed to try the Bath waters, and thither ſhe removed in 1794, where in the ſpring of 1795, that which ſhe conſidered as the heavieſt of her domeſtic calamities befel her, in the death of her ſecond daughter, a lovely and amiable young woman, of a rapid decline. She had been two years the wife of the Chevalier de Foville, an emigrant. Mrs. Smith is ſaid never to have recovered this affliction; but at times the original chearfulneſs of her temper returned, and latterly ſhe never mentioned her loſt daughter. Her love of change, which might always be numbered among her foibles, was now became an habitual reſtleſsneſs; and ſhe continued to wander from place to place, in hopes of attaining that happineſs which ever ſeemed to elude her purſuit. Her various reſidences may be traced in her poems. In 1801, ſhe had to lament the death of that ſon who loſt his limb in the ſervice of his country, which took place at Barbadoes, where the affairs of his family had called him, and by his ardent ſpirit and exertions, the property ſituated there was diſpoſed of; but he was not deſtined to reap the benefit of his ſucceſsful negociation, he fell a victim to the yellow fever, from the benevolence of his diſpoſition in attending his ſervant, who was firſt ſeized with the malady. His loſs was deeply regretted by his mother and family. In 1803, Mrs. Smith again changed her habitation, and removed from the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, to a village in Surry, regarding it as her native ſoil, having paſſed her infancy at her father's place at Stoke, and there ſhe had long expreſſed a deſire that all her ſorrows might repoſe. Her wiſhes have been complied with; ſhe reſts near her mother and many of her anceſtors in the pariſh-church of that village. Death cloſed her long ſufferings in her 57th year, on the 28th of October, 1806, after a moſt tedious and painful illneſs, which had totally exhauſted her frame; but the powers of her extraordinary mind loſt neither their ſtrength nor their brilliancy. She was a widow at the time of her diſſolution, and from that circumſtance became poſſeſſed of her own fortune. Of a family of twelve children, ſix only are living, three ſons and three daughters. In her then ſurviving ſons ſhe was particularly happy, having lived to ſee the two elder ones, advanced to honourable and lucrative appointments in the civil ſervice of India, and both as high in character as

in ſituation; their conduct towards their mother, to whom ſo much was due, and whom they loved ſo ſincerely, was uniformly every thing that gratitude could dictate, and affection inſpire. Her two other ſons were in the army; the eldeſt of them a Lieutenant Colonel, now on ſervice with his regiment, whoſe conduct as a ſon, a gentleman, and a ſoldier, has ever been moſt truly gratifying to the feelings of a mother. The youngeſt ſon, who with ſuch a brother to excite his emulation, was advancing with credit and ſucceſs in his military career, fell a ſecond victim to the fatal fever at Surinam, the 16th of September, 1806, in his 22d year. His mother, who was particularly attached to him, was fortunate in being ſpared the miſery of knowing he had preceded her to the grave; the ſad tidings not having reached England till after her deceaſe.

Mrs. Smith's poetical works are too well known, and have been too long the admiration of the public, to require any farther illuſtration; the number of editions through which they have paſſed, ſufficiently eſtabliſhes their merit. Thoſe which have been publiſhed ſince her deceaſe, offer an aſtoniſhing proof of the energy of her genius, for they were all written within the laſt two years, while ſhe was undergoing ſuch bodily ſuffering, and her mind was ſtill harraſſed with many cares. Yet none of her earlieſt poems are ſuperior either in taſte or imagination to thoſe which compriſe this volume, and in the opinion of ſome very excellent judges they even exceed any ſhe had ever written.

It would ſwell this article to too great a length, were we to enter into an acute examination of the various novels of this lady; that they brought on her much undeſerved abuſe, is not very ſurpriſing, her intellectual ſuperiority was too obvious to eſcape the ſhafts of envy and malignity; and when thoſe who have cenſured and calumniated her have ſuffered under the ſame aggreſſions, we will allow them to be adequate judges of her conduct. Fortunately the idle remarks of the ſtupid, the unfeeling, or the envious, either are, or will be forgotten, while the brilliancy of Mrs. Smith's genius will ſhine with undiminiſhed luſtre, as long as the Engliſh language exiſts. Of her proſe works, her School-books are amongſt the moſt admirable which have been written for the uſe of young perſons, and are eminently calculated to form the taſte, inſtruct the mind, and correct the heart.

VOLTAIRE'S LITERARY CONFESSIONS.

[The Soirées de Ferney, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an Engliſh dreſs. It appears to be the work of ſome *French* Boſwell, who has been as ſucceſsful in exhibiting Voltaire in converſation with his friends, as *our* Boſwell has been, in the ſame reſpect, with regard to his friend Johnſon.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been ſelected ſuch articles as cannot fail to be intereſting to our readers.]

MONSIEUR de Voltaire had for ſome time enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health; he appeared to be entirely free from complaint, and, with his bodily ſtrength, he had recovered his uſual tranquillity and peace of mind. His friends were no longer under the neceſſity, in order to raiſe his ſpirits, of launching out into praiſes of his literary works in his preſence. It was ſome months ſince he had been obſerved to ſhed tears. The happineſs he felt ſeemed to be communicated to all about him. Ferney was become the ſeat of every kind of amuſement: entertainments ſucceeded each other without intermiſſion; no foreigner of diſtinction paſſed the place without paying a viſit to Voltaire; dramatic pieces were performed in the theatre; and Voltaire's niece, Madame Denys, inſtructed the young folks of the Pays de Gex in the art of declamation. After a dinner, to which a numerous company had been invited, whilſt every one was in the higheſt ſpirits, Voltaire addreſſed his gueſts in the following manner:

My worthy friends, to ſhew you the confidence I repoſe in you, and to give you a perfect idea of the frankneſs of my diſpoſition, I will make my Literary Confeſſions in preſence of all who are now here. I do declare, it is my intention to acknowledge faults of whatever nature they may be. I ſhall reſtrict my confeſſions to my literary labours, becauſe it is on them my reputation is founded; and becauſe it is through them I have raiſed ſuch a hoſt of enemies. Religious people will tell you, my works have done much harm, that they have led many ſouls aſtray from the paths of godlineſs, and have ſtabbed religion in its very vitals. My works have been tranſlated into every language; they have been read, they have been imitated, and are quoted by people of every country. Sometime ſince an ex-jeſuit wrote me

theſe words; no doubt he thought to flatter me: "Sir, (ſaid he,) your works will remain to all future times the ſtandard of taſte, of philoſophy, of obſcenity, and of blaſphemy." It is pretty certain, that if my writings had been as little known as thoſe of the reverend Father Hayer, or the advocate M. Soret, I could not have corrupted all mankind. I ought now to inform you, that I ſhall not confine myſelf to the order of events. I have forgotten dates, and I had always an inſuperable averſion to chronological diſcuſſions. I ſhall endeavour to be conciſe, plain, and exact; but being unaccuſtomed to adapt my ſtyle ſtrictly to the occaſion, I may chance to fly out into profaneneſs of expreſſion. The impetuoſity of my imagination will ſometimes hurry me away, in ſpite of all my efforts to reſiſt it.

A Friend.—My good Sir, do not ſuffer yourſelf to be tied down to rules and regulations. All will be well, provided you are, as you promiſe us to be, intereſting, ingenuous, and impartial.

Voltaire.—Well then, to make a beginning.—I muſt premiſe, my friends, that a ſpirit of independence was a very early paſſion with me, as was a taſte or turn for poetry. At the age of ten years I compoſed ſome very pretty little pieces in verſe; I could repeat the beſt pieces of Corneille, and had all La Fontaine's tales by heart. I was ſent to college, where I made a rapid progreſs in ſeveral branches of knowledge. My fondneſs for philoſophy diſcovered itſelf very early; I openly ridiculed many of the tenets of religion, and in ſome of my boyiſh productions had made a diſplay of what was then deemed impiety. One of the profeſſors came up to me one day, and ſeizing me by the collar in an emotion of zealous rage, cried out, in a prophetic ſtrain, "You little ſconndrel! you will be certainly at the head of the free-thinkers:" I hailed the prophecy; for it flattered my vanity not a little; and I think I have fulfilled it.

My firſt work after I left college was an ode, which I wrote with a reliance that it would obtain the French Academy's prize. It was a good one; and for that reaſon, I ſuppoſe, was not crowned with the ſucceſs I looked for. I followed it with an epigram, in which the French Academy was expoſed to ridicule. I was diſguſted with the Academy, and reſolved to have no connexion with it. I rather gave too much into ſatire, and I may ſay, without flattering myſelf, that I had merit in that kind of compoſition. About this time my Epiſtle to Urania was publiſhed: the publication of it was, however, unknown to me. In this performance is allowed to be an excellent colouring, great harmony, and correctneſs; with ſome fire, but too much boldneſs. I had put the name of the Abbé Chaulieu to it; but I honeſtly confeſs I ſhould have been very ſorry if any one had thought that he wrote it. You have, undoubtedly, read my ſatirical poem upon Fleuri's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Whatever people may ſay, this writer is neither philoſopher nor painter. His work is crammed with miracles and puerilities; his hiſtory of Conſtantine is an enigma which I could never make out, any more that I could comprehend an infinite number of other relations in that hiſtory. I could never reconcile the extraordinary praiſes which this author, who is always very moderate and juſt, has laviſhed on a prince whoſe whole life is made up of vices. Murderer of his wife and his wife's father; wholly reſigned to effeminate pleaſures, with a paſſion for pomp and ſhew; ſuſpicious, ſuperſtitious;—ſuch is his character in the light it appears to me. The ſtory of his wife Fauſta and his ſon Criſpus, would be an excellent ſubject for tragedy; but it would be another tragedy of Phædra under different names. His conteſt with Maximianus Herculius, and his exceſſive ingratitude to him, has furniſhed Thomas Corneille with the ſubject of a tragedy; and Thomas has modelled it in his own manner. Fauſta is introduced in this piece betwixt her huſband and father, and ſome tender ſcenes are worked up. The plot is very intricate; it is written in the taſte of Camma and Timocrates. It had good ſucceſs when it was firſt produced, but it is now forgotten; as are almoſt all the pieces of Thomas Corneille. This will always be the caſe when the plot is too much perplexed; becauſe in ſuch pieces the paſſions have not room to diſplay themſelves: beſides, Corneille's verſes are weak; and, in ſhort, his plays want that energy which can only hand down any performance whatever, whether it be in proſe or verſe, to poſterity.

Mad. Denys.—My dear uncle, permit me to obſerve to you, that you have run away from the ſubject of your diſcourſe.

Volt.—Very right, niece. At my age digreſſions are rather more pardonable than ſtarts of paſſion. But let me go on with my confeſſions; and let me ſtrive to be

be more humble and modeſt, if it is poſſible for me to be ſo. I had hitherto ſtuck to my plebeian name of *Arouet*; I now took one that ſounded better, and I obtained at length the court diſtinctions of *gentleman in ordinary*, with the honour of *chamberlain*. Shall I, my good friends, relate to you the particulars of a trick I played a Jew very innocently. I have only a confuſed recollection of it at this time—and, indeed, I am unwilling to trouble you with trifling matters.

Friend.—Say nothing about it, Sir; but proceed to give us the more ſtriking parts of your confeſſions, and that in the manner according to which you have written your hiſtory.

Volt.—Be it ſo then, my worthy friends; I will be inſtructed by you. But, pray now, excuſe ſome occaſional digreſſions, eſpecially from ſuch a kind of off-hand literary confeſſion as I am about to make to you. I was eighteen years of age; my name was already known, and my plans were extenſive. My Œdipus had been acted, was well received, and I was conſidered another Racine. I was introduced at court, I was loaded with penſions: it was not poſſible for me to keep within the bounds of modeſty. La Mothe, who had reaſon to complain of me, forgot his reſentment, and wrote in favour of my piece. Crébillon, who was inclined to be jealous, ſaw only in me a ſucceſsful rival. Fontenelle, the father of literature, gave me a leſſon of advice: he ſent me word that my tragedy had too much fire in it, and I returned for anſwer, that I would read his paſtorals in order to damp it.

Friend.—Will you favour the company with an analyſis of the tragedy of Œdipus, that piece which you produced at ſo early an age?

Volt.—With pleaſure, my friend; but it ſhall be at another time. You may well ſuppoſe, it will be no ſhort buſineſs. It is ſufficient to tell you now, that I uſe Sophocles with freedom, and do juſtice to myſelf. He is far from having brought tragedy to that degree of perfection it is thought he has. What is your opinion? are we unjuſt in this age, when we refuſe him our entire admiration? What are we to think of a poet who can deviſe no other means of making us acquainted with the characters of his drama, than by putting words like theſe into the mouth of the chief of them—"I am that Œdipus ſo renowned in ſtory;" whilſt another tells us, he is the high prieſt of Jupiter! What dearth of invention! what ſtupidity! How is it poſſible, for a moment, to miſtake and call this a noble ſimplicity? Further; let us own the truth: is it poſſible or likely that Œdipus, after reigning ſo long a time as he did, ſhould be unacquainted with the particulars of the aſſaſſination of Lajus, who was his predeceſſor on the throne, and that he ſhould not know whether it was on a plain or in a town? This ignorance was no more than pretence. Be it ſo: but he does not tell us why he pretended ignorance. I want a term to expreſs my idea of ſuch abſurdity.

Friend.—But it may be urged in excuſe, that this is a defect of the ſtory itſelf; and not any fault of the author of the tragedy.

Volt.—Mercy on us! what an excuſe is this! Have it your own way then: ſay the ſtory is defective. But is not an author to turn and faſhion his ſubject as beſt ſuits his own deſign? is he not to amend and ſupply whatever is wanting or deficient? I gueſs how you will reply; and I am ſenſible that I am not clear of the ſame charge, if brought againſt me. I will be as ſeverely juſt in my own cauſe, and will ſhow myſelf no more favour than I have done Sophocles; and I ſhall hope that the ſincerity with which I acknowledge my own faults, will juſtify me fully in the boldneſs with which I have taken upon me to bring this charge againſt an ancient tragic poet—

But here am I running into another digreſſion! It is your fault this time, friend. Obſerve, whenever my digreſſions are occaſioned by yourſelves, I have no pardon to ſolicit.

The ſucceſs of my own Œdipus had turned my brain: I was reſolved to make trial of another tragedy. I believe it was in the year 1720, that I brought my Artemiſia on the ſtage at Paris. I had introduced a young actreſs who was new to the theatre, and who was ſuppoſed to be my miſtreſs. Catcalls were then in uſe at the theatres. The firſt act was ſaluted by catcalls, and the performers were diſconcerted with the noiſe. I was preſent; and you may ſuppoſe, my friends, I was not in a little agitation. The noiſes were tremendous; hiſſes, groans, catcalls, reſounded from every part of the theatre. I was near running mad, I foamed with rage. I was many times induced to ſally into the pit, ſword in hand; at length I came to the more prudent reſolution of leaping on the ſtage from

from the boxes, and addreſſing the audience. I waved my hand to obtain ſilence, but the clamour ſtill continued. At length the author of Œdipus was recognized, and ſilence was obtained. I repreſented the claim to ſome indulgence, which a new piece and a young author had a right to make; and, without diſcovering any marks of reſentment, I offered ſuch other arguments in my favour as occurred to me. In ſhort, I obtained applauſe by my ſpeech, and my piece was ſuffered to be repreſented without further interruption: but I withdrew my tragedy in diſguſt. I have been always ſurpriſed that it did not ſucceed better on the ſtage, for it is a good piece. The critics allow the plot to be well conducted, and the cataſtrophe, or concluſion, to be very natural. It is true they found fault with the verſification, as being too much of the epic kind; but on my word, as well as I can judge at this diſtance of time, I think it before my Tancred.

To drive away all thoughts of this mortification, I made a journey to Holland. There, by way of relaxation, I paid my addreſſes to one of the daughters of the famous Madame Dunoyer. I met with obſtacles I was not able to ſurmount; and came off with little credit. Between ourſelves, my friends, I was never able to play the part of a lover—glory was my miſtreſs. Agreeable to the reſolution I had formed of paſſing on and making ſome ſtay at Bruſſels, I repaired to that city. There I joined myſelf to Rouſſeau*, whom I had wiſhed to ſee for a long time. Though he had been baniſhed upwards of ten years, I conſidered him only as a great poet, and the man of misfortune. So great was my confidence in him, that I left my poem of the Henriad in his poſſeſſion for five days. During one of our walks, he read me his Ode to Poſterity, and the Judgment of Pluto. This laſt was a virulent ſatire againſt the parliament of Paris: he aſked my opinion of it. "This is not our maſter's, the good and great Roſſeau," ſaid I. The ſelf-love of the old maker of verſes was offended with my freedom. "Maſter of mine," continued I, "take your revenge: here is a little poem which I ſubmit to the correction and judgment of the father of Numa." I began to read, and Rouſſeau interrupted me with, "*Hold, Sir, read no further; this impiety is ſhocking.*" I put the poem again into my pocket, and ſaid, "Come, let us go to the play; I am ſorry the author of the Moïſade has not yet informed the public that he was grown devout." When the comedy was over, I reſumed the ſubject of his Ode to Poſterity, and told him in a ſarcaſtic way, "Do you know, maſter, that I think your ode will never reach thoſe you deſign it for."

Mad. Denys.—Thus, my dear uncle, an interview of friendſhip and confidence was cloſed by an open rupture.

Volt.—I grant it, niece; but the fault was not mine, and I leave you all to judge whether it was ſo or not.

Friend.—Will you give me leave to tell you my thoughts of the matter? I am of opinion that Rouſſeau had for a long time before harboured a ſecret jealouſy of you, and I believe the ſucceſs of your Mariamne was the real cauſe of his animoſity. Rouſſeau had compoſed a Mariamne, after an old piece of Triſtan: it was very deſervedly hiſſed, and your tragedy was repreſented forty times.

Volt.—The miſchief had an earlier riſe than that you mention. About the end of the year 1711, as well as I can recollect, Saurin, whom Rouſſeau accuſed of being the author of the famous Couplets, was cleared by the ſentence of the Châtelet, and was allowed to proceed criminally againſt the Sieur Rouſſeau and his witneſſes. A female ſervant in my father's houſe was intereſted in the cauſe. She was, in fact, the mother of that poor wretch, a journeyman ſhoemaker, whoſe evidence Rouſſeau ſuborned. This woman, ſuppoſing her ſon would be hanged for perjury, was conſtantly making her lamentations and complaints till ſhe exhauſted our patience. "Comfort yourſelf, good woman," ſaid I to her, "you have nothing to fear: Rouſſeau, a ſhoemaker's ſon, ſuborns your ſon, a cobler, who you ſay is the accomplice of a ſhoeblack; when your ſon goes to be tried for the perjury, throw an old ſhoe after him for luck, and all will go well." This pleaſantry was repeated in the neighbourhood, and told by one goody goſſip to another, till it reached the ears of Rouſſeau himſelf, who never forgave me for it. But what excited his reſentment ſtill more was, that I endeavoured to convince him of the impolicy of his allegorical poem, which he had written, called the Judgment of Pluto. I told him

* This is not Jean Jaques Rouſſeau, the celebrated citizen of Geneva; but a Frenchman, who is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Poet Rouſſeau.—*Tranſlator.*

him that it would create him many enemies, but this zeal drew from him nothing but reproaches. Let me aſk you all, whether you do not think it the height of imprudence in him to repreſent Pluto ordering a proctor-general to be flead, and covering his ſeat with the ſkin? And only think at what time he hazarded ſuch a ſtroke of ſatire: at the very time he was under proſecution at the Châtelet, and in parliament; and, moreover, when every thing was going againſt him. The application ſpoke for itſelf; no proctor-general would be flead. Rouſſeau had forgot the maxim, "We are not to fight naked with thoſe who have arms in their hands."

Friend.—This poem it was that ſhut him out of France; and yet Paris was become the only place of refuge left him, for after his diſgrace with the Duke d'Aremberg, Bruſſels was no longer an aſylum. [*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF THE "CURFEW."

WRITTEN BY MR. PRATT, IMMEDIATELY AFTER HAVING SEEN THE REPRESENTATION OF THAT ADMIRABLE PRODUCTION.

O BLEST by Nature, arm'd with every art,
To woo, command, or agonize the heart!
Thou who haſt proudly dar'd to lift thy page
Above the mockery that inſults the ſtage;
To ſpurn the ribbald jeſt, the ſenſe to raiſe
High o'er thoſe motley miſnomers called plays,
Drolls and buffooneries, which, act by act,
All thought confound, and memory diſtract;
Thou, who haſt ſkill the paſſions to controul,
Or bid them awe and ſooth the ductile ſoul;
How do the ſofteſt feelings own thy ſway!
How do the ſterneſt tremble and obey!
How does thy full-plum'd pinion, born to tower,
Of force ſublime, and conſcious of its power,
Leave the weak wing, that impotently tries
To gain, O Genius! thy unclouded ſkies!

Ah! loſt too ſoon, ere time had lent its aid,
To fix the ſubſtance and diſpel the ſhade;
To mark, high-favour'd youth! the bounty given,
—Spark of the God, a lambent flame of heav'n—
The potent magic of thy ſun-bright ſtrain,
From the thin vapours of the miſty brain—
The exhalations of the low-born mind,
From duſt proceeding and to duſt conſign'd!

What tho', to emulate each future bard,
His bright example, as his beſt reward,
Part of thy ſacred mantle caught his eye,
Ere yet thy ſpirit ſought its native ſky;
And ev'ry colour "dipt in heaven" confeſt
The genuine Muſe alone could form the veſt;
And none but her true ſons preſume to wear,
For naught but Genius to the Muſe is dear.

Yet ah! the Drama's rabble-rout again,
Thalia-Columbine, and all her train
Of Tragi-Comic, Farſic, Pantomime,
Scorn of the Muſe and error of the time,
The playhouſe Momus, and his noiſy court,
Where Whim, not Wit, where Trick, not Taſte diſport;
Where ſome cant word, or ſlang, the ſcenes engage,
The QUIZ, the GO, the TWADDLE, and the RAGE—
Too ſoon will theſe, in Folly's patch-work dreſs
The public voice, the public ſhout poſſeſs;
While the ſtrong charm, which now thy genius draws;
Nature's rich ſtores, too vaſt for hand-applauſe;
The deep ſuſpence which waits thy potent art,
And checks awhile the current of the heart;
Then hurried onward with impetuous force,
That threatens to exhauſt its ruddy ſource;
The gen'rous terror, the reſiſtleſs ſighs,
Which in obedience to thy mandate riſe;
All theſe muſt yield to faſhions light and vain,
And of thy ſpirit not a trace remain!

Yet Time will come, and as it draws more near,
Nature ſhall hail it with her ſmile and tear:
All booth-born jeſts to Smithfield's ſcenes reſign'd,
By Truth up-born ſhall mummery leave behind;
When mental manhood ſhall again aſpire,
Aud catch from flame thine electric fire!
Then ſhall the Drama re-aſſume its pride,
And Wiſdom ſpread her ſacred influence wide,
Then ſhall the race ephemeral be o'er,
To "ſtrut their hour upon the ſtage" no more:
The genuine bards their future fate ſhall tell,
Bards, ſuch as thee and Colman, toll their knell.

THE NEGRO's PRAYER.

BY MR. THELWALL.

O SPIRIT! that rid'ſt in the whirlwind and ſtorm,
Whoſe voice in the thunder is heard,
If ever from man, the poor indigent worm,
The prayer of affliction was heard;

If black man, as white, is the work of thy hand—
(And who could create him but Thee?)
Oh give thy command—
Let it ſpread thro' each land,
That Afric's ſad ſons ſhall be free!

If, erſt when the man-ſtealer's treacherous guile
Entrap'd me, all thoughtleſs of wrong,
From my Niciou's dear love, from the infantile ſmile
Of my Aboo, to drag me along;—
If then, the wild anguiſh that pierced thro' my heart,
Was ſeen in its horrors by thee,
O eaſe my long ſmart,
And thy ſanction impart,
That Afric, at laſt, may be free!—

If while in the ſlave-ſhip, with many a groan,
I wept o'er my ſufferings in vain;
While hundreds around me reply'd to my moan,
And the clanking of many a chain:—
If then thou but deign'dſt, with a pitying eye,
Thy poor ſhackled creature to ſee,
Oh thy mercy apply,
Afric's ſorrows to dry,
And bid the poor Negro be free!

If here, as I faint in the vertical ſun,
And the ſcourge goads me on to my toil,
No hope faintly ſoothing, when labour is done,
Of one joy my lorn heart to beguile;—
If thou view'ſt me, Great Spirit! as one thou haſt made,
And my fate as dependent on thee,
O impart thou thy aid,
That the ſcourge may be ſtay'd,
And the Black Man, at laſt, may be free.

VERSES WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CONGREVE, THE DRAMATIC POET.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

FADED Delia moves compaſſion,
But no longer can ſubdue;
Now her face is out of faſhion,
She muſt take her turn and ſue.

All her airs, ſo long affected,
Might in blooming youth be borne;
But in age, if not corrected,
Move our pity, or our ſcorn.

Wealth nor titles can ſupport ye,
Wretched Delia, in decay;
'Tis allowed to nymphs paſt forty
To look on, but not to play.

If your itch be paſt reclaiming,
So receive your due delight;
As old bullies, broke by gaming,
Still take pleaſure in the fight.

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN POEM, WRITTEN BY THE LATE REV. MR. MADAN.

By Mr. RING.

A SURGEON-DENTIST newly ſtarts,
Who cauſes great ſurprize,
By ſetting his unrival'd arts
Before our wondering eyes.

He ſcales the teeth, and can at will
From their own ſockets draw;
Tranſplanting them with equal ſkill
Into another's jaw.

The grandam, toothleſs long before,
Perceives the ſpringing tooth;
And ſeems to be reviv'd once more.
In all the charms of youth.

The grandſire now can talk or eat
Without his uſual pother;
And one man takes, to chew his meat,
The grinders of another.

A num'rous, poor, and hungry pack
The ſurgeon's door attend;
Here ſtands a collier dy'd in black,
And there his ſooty friend.

The duſtmen take an active part
In this renown'd election;
Some that with aſhes load the cart,
Some of an aſh complexion.

How oft in ſuch a form uncouth,
Like gems in darkeſt mines,
The thickſet, poliſh'd, iv'ry tooth,
In all its luſtre ſhines!

The teeth moſt perfect, and moſt fair,
The ſubtle dentiſt buys;
And juſtly to the brighteſt ware
Aſſigns the brighteſt prize.

They ſell their teeth, and freely ſell
The ſoundeſt and the beſt;
No wonder, when they gain ſo well
Proviſion for the reſt.

O Doctor, by that ſingle art,
You render mutual good;
For while to *food* you *teeth* impart,
To *teeth* you furniſh *food*.

New ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

THIS ſociety, long diſtinguiſhed for its liberal and patriotic exertions, have voted to J. C. CURWEN, Eſq. M. P. the gold medal, for various Improvements in the Buſineſs of Agriculture, which we ſhall briefly notice in the order in which they were taken up by the ſociety. The firſt object was to recommend the uſe of carrots as a ſubſtitute for oats; he ſays, he had been accuſtomed to allow each working horſe eight pounds of oats per day; that he cauſed one half to be taken away, and ſupplied by an equal weight of carrots, which he continued ſo long as the carrots laſted, and it was generally admitted that the horſes improved in their condition upon this food. In a firſt trial, an acre of carrots was found equal to twenty-three of oats, allowing ſixty Wincheſter buſhels of oats per acre, and three ſtone the buſhel. Mr. Curwen's method is, on taking up the carrots, to cut a ſmall piece from the top of each, to prevent it from vegetating; theſe he immediately uſed. The remainder were piled in rows, two feet thick, and five feet high, leaving room for the circulation of the air. Mr. C. admits that the expence of cultivating carrots is conſiderable, viz. 15*l.* per acre; yet, when they are uſed in part inſtead of oats, he contends that they will moſt abundantly repay the expences.

Mr. Curwen's ſecond object has been to deviſe a Method of feeding Cows during the Winter Seaſon, with a view to provide poor perſons and children with milk at that time. The introductory obſervations and general hints thrown out by this gentleman do honour to his heart, whether his plan be or be not good. The food which he makes uſe of is cabbages, common and Swediſh turnips, kholrabi, and cole-ſeed; chaff, boiled, and mixed with refuſe grain and oil-cake. He uſes ſtraw, inſtead of hay, for their fodder at night. Mr. Curwen ſays, the greateſt difficulty he had to contend with was to prevent any decayed leaves being given, and to ſee that the ball of the turnip was the only part made uſe of. Theſe precautions being attended to, the milk and butter were excellent. Mr. C. has given in calculations to prove how profitable the method recommended is to the proprietor, and how beneficial to the public; but in theſe we ſhall not attempt to follow him.

The third thing propoſed by Mr. Curwen, is an improved *Drill Horſe-Hoe*, or *Weed-Harrow*, in which the carriage-wheels are to be half the width of the butts, or ſtitches; ſo that once going up, and once returning, will be ſufficient to clear each butt from weeds. The hoe or harrow is attached by chains to the carriage, and may be raiſed higher or ſunk lower, or placed more on one ſide or another as occaſion may require, by altering the poſition of the chain. There are ſix double rows of teeth or knives, which are ſo placed in the frame that each double row may paſs up the interval between the rows of corn, and cut or pull up the weeds that grow in ſuch intervals without injuring the corn. Theſe knives are ſtrong, and have a ſharp edge in front. There are two handles, by which the perſon who holds them may direct the knives or teeth of the harrow to paſs in ſtraight lines up the intervals. Owing to the ſimplicity and eaſe with which this machine is worked, a man and boy, with one horſe, are able to clean more than ſeven acres a day.

Ten guineas have been granted to Mr. CHARLES WILSON, for a method of *Curing Damp Walls*, by the application of the following compoſition: "Boil two quarts of tar, with two ounces of kitchen greaſe, for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot. Add ſome of this tar to a mixture of ſlaked lime and powdered glaſs, which have paſſed through a flour ſieve, and been completely dried over the fire in an iron pot, in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glaſs, till the mixture becomes of the conſiſtence of thin plaſter. The cement muſt be uſed immediately after being mixed, and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it than will coat one ſquare foot of wall, ſince it quickly becomes too hard for uſe; and care muſt be taken to prevent any moiſture from mixing with the cement." For a wall merely damp, a coating one-eighth of an inch thick will be ſufficient; but if the wall is wet, there muſt be a ſecond coat. Plaſter made of lime, hair, and plaſter of Paris, may afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement above deſcribed will unite the parts of Portland ſtone or marble, ſo as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture.

Among

Among the ſeveral communications on the ſubject of manufactures, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, of Glaſgow, has been deemed worthy of the gold medal, for a loom to be worked by ſteam or water. The advantages which this loom is ſaid to poſſeſs are as follow: 1, That from 300 to 400 of theſe looms may be worked by one water-wheel or ſteam-engine, all of which will weave cloth ſuperior to what is done in the common way. 2, They will go at the rate of 60 ſhoots in a minute, and keep regular time in working. 3, They will keep conſtantly working, except at the time of ſhifting the ſhuttles. 4, In general no knots need be tied, and never more than one, in place of two, which are requiſite in the common way when a thread breaks. 5, In caſe the ſhuttle ſtops in the ſhed, the lay will not come forward, and the loom will ſtop. 6, They will weave ſlower or quicker, according to the breadth and quality of the web, which may be the broadeſt now made, and they may be mounted with a harneſs to weave any pattern. 7, There is but one cloſe ſhed, the ſame in both breadths; and the bore and temples always keep the ſame diſtance. 8, There is no time loſt in looming, or cutting out the cloth, which is done while the loom is working, after the firſt time. 9, The weft is well ſtretched, and even to the fabric required; and every piece of cloth is meaſured to a ſtraw's breadth, and marked where to be cut, at any given length. 10, The loom will work backwards in caſe of accidents, and every thread is as regular on the yarn-beam as in the cloth. 11, If a thread appear too coarſe or fine in the web, it can be changed, or any ſtripe altered at pleaſure. 12, They will weave the fineſt yarn, more tenderly and regularly than any weaver can do with hands and feet. 13, When a thread breaks, the loom will inſtantly ſtop, without ſtopping any other loom, and will give warning by the ringing of a bell. 14, A loom of this kind occupies the ſame ſpace as a common loom, and the expence of it will be about half more, which is compenſated by the various additional machinery. 15, The reeling, winding, beaming, looming, combing, dreſſing, &c. &c. which is nearly one half of the weaver's work, together with the general waſte (about 6*l.* per cent.) of the value of the yarn, do not occur in this loom, which by its ſingle motion performs every operation after ſpinning till the cloth is finiſhed. 16, The heddles, reed, and bruſhes, will wear longer than uſual, and more than half the workmanſhip is ſaved.

Mr. WILLIAM CHEETHAM, of Mellor-Moor, Derbyſhire, was preſented with the ſilver medal, for cultivating Waſte Land. After detailing pretty much at large the method by which Mr. C. brought the land in queſtion into uſe, he ſays, "I greatly prefer the method of paring, burning, and limeing, as well as ploughing in the autumn, to any other. Paring deſtroys the heath, and prepares the land, ſo that a team may come upon it in dry weather." He made experiments upon ſmall plots, of limeing and manureing with black dung upon the heath, and found that it required from ſeven to ten years to deſtroy the heath. Whereas by ſowing oats and hay ſeeds, a good crop was produced the firſt year, and on the following a better paſture was made than after the term of ten years by the other mode. "Upon the whole," ſays Mr. C. "I prefer, in peaty land, ploughing four years ſucceſſively."

The gold medal of the ſame ſociety has been adjudged to J. G. CALTHROP, eſq. of Gotberton, Lincolnſhire, for the Cultivation of Spring Wheat, which was ſown on eighty-two acres, fourteen poles of land, between the 25th of March, and the 6th of April, and reaped between the 1ſt and 14th of September. The wheat ſown was the horned, or rough eared ſpring wheat: the expence was 262l. 15s. and the produce 1068l. 2s. 6d.

The gold medal was alſo given to Mr. JOHN SHUCKFORD WADE, of Benhall, Suffolk, for planting fifteen acres of land, with upwards of twelve thouſand ſets of Oſiers per acre, which it was certified by reſpectable authority are now in a thriving ſtate, and fit for baſket-making.

To CHARLES LAYTON, eſq. was adjudged the ſilver medal for his comparative Culture of Turnips, by which it appears that a very decided preference ſhould be given to the *drilled* huſbandry: the difference in ſomething leſs than two tons of Turnips, was four cwt. and four ſtone in favour of the drill.

Mr. ROBERT SALMON, obtained the ſilver medal for his Remarks on Pruning Fir Trees. He recommends the pruning to commence when the trees are ſix years old, or when there is diſcernible five tier of boughs, and the ſhoot; the three lower tiers are then to be taken off. After this the trees are to be let alone for four or

five years, then, and at every ſucceeding four or five years, the pruning to be repeated, till the ſtem of the tree be clear forty feet; after which, as to pruning, it may be left to nature. The rule for the height of pruning, after the firſt time, to be half the extreme height of the tree, till it attain twenty years growth; and after that time, half the height of the tree, and as many feet more as it is inches in diameter, at four feet from the ground. The proper time for pruning, is between September and April, and the tool to be uſed the ſaw.

Fifteen guineas have been voted by the Society to Mr. WILLIAM NEVEN, for weaving Cloth of an extremely fine quality; by which improvement, cotton, linen, &c. can be made much ſooner and finer, than by any method yet diſcovered. Mr. N. ſays, he has made a ſmall piece of plain ſilk cloth, from hard thrown ſilk in the gum, that contains 65,536 meſhes in a ſquare inch, "It is impoſſible," he adds, "for any reed-maker to make a reed half ſo fine, as to weave ſuch cloth upon the preſent principles of weaving; and even if that could be done, no weaver could make uſe of it: but by my method, I weave as fine cloth in a twelve hundred reed, as by the preſent method in one of twenty-four hundred, and with rather leſs, than more trouble."

The Society have again voted a pecuniary reward of ten guineas, for a Machine to enable Shoemakers to make Shoes and Boots, without ſuffering any preſſure upon the ſtomach. This premium is awarded to Mr. A. STASS, of Newport Market. The machine is deſcribed by the inventor as ſimple in itſelf, and ſo conſtructed that a man may ſtand to his work, ſit, or recline in a half ſitting poſture, and without having conſtantly his work preſſing againſt his breaſt or ſtomach. This, we believe, is the third or fourth premium given by the Society for machines having the ſame object in view, yet we have heard of none of them being likely to be brought into general uſe.

JOHN TROTTER, eſq. of Soho Square, has obtained the gold medal for his invention of the Curvilinear Saw. It conſiſts of a ſpindle moving on two centers, having at one end a pulley, and at the other a concave ſaw, (with a correſponding convexity to the curve required to be ſawed,) ſecured on the convex ſide by a collar, and on the concave ſide by a looſe collar, and ſcrew-nut. There are two grooved plates, admitting through the top of the bench and fence, ſcrew-bolts faſtened by thumb-nuts, by means of which, and a parallel motion, the fence is regulated, and conſequently the conductor of the wood, and admits it to be ſawed through. The fence, conductor, and ſaw, muſt all be curved alike; but to ſaw in ſmaller circles, with the ſame ſaw, and at the ſame time ſquare with the face of the bench, a ſteel ſlider, regulated by two ſcrews, is made to preſs, as occaſion may require, on the convex ſide of the ſaw, and raiſe the vertical line of it to a right angle with the bench, otherwiſe the top of the bench itſelf muſt receive the ſame inclination to the vertical line of the fixed ſaw.

Fifteen guineas have been given to Mr. JAMES HARDIE, of Glaſgow, for a Bookbinders' Cutting-preſs, which, the inventor modeſtly obſerves, claims no other merit than that of having ſimplified the common preſs, rendered it more powerful, and adapted to ſave the time of the workman. This preſs effects the buſineſs by one iron ſcrew, inſtead of two wooden ones, formerly uſed. The ſcrew works in a nut let into, and ſcrewed to a top piece, its lower end working in a collar, ſcrewed to a moving piece, ſliding in grooves within the two ſides of the frame.

Twenty guineas have been voted to Mr. BENJAMIN STOTT, for his invention of a Machine for Splitting Sheep-ſkins. The common mode of dreſſing ſkins, is to ſhave one ſide off, making glue of the parings; but by Mr. S's. method, the ſhavings are taken off in one piece, forming a good ſkin of leather.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before the Royal Society, which occupied the attention of that learned body three evenings, a paper on the Coloured Concentric Rings ſeen through their Plates or Lenſes. The Doctor detailed a great variety of experiments, made with lenſes of one hundred and twenty feet focus, down to thoſe of the moſt common glaſſes. Theſe experiments, which we ſhall hereafter give at large, ſeem to eſtabliſh the fact, that light could not have, as the great Newton ſuppoſed, fits of eaſy tranſmiſſion and reflection, and therefore, that this phenomenon of concentric rings muſt be aſcribed to another cauſe, which he intends to inveſtigate at another time.

Mr. EVERARD HOME, has made ſome Obſervations on the Stomachs of Cetaceous Animals.

Animals. The late Mr. HUNTER obſerved, that this genus, had ſtomachs compoſed of four cavities, or bags, through which the food paſſed before it was prepared to form chyle. Mr. Home has examined ſeveral of theſe animals, and lately has diſſected a bottled-noſed porpoiſe, which had ſix of theſe bags conſtituting its ſtomach; he has ſucceeded only in aſcertaining the relative dimenſions of theſe parts, without being able to aſſign any ſatisfactory cauſe for ſuch an important difference of organical ſtructure.

Mr. KNIGHT, whoſe diſcoveries in the principles of vegetation have obtained for him ſo high a reputation, has laid before the Royal Society an intereſting paper on the Bark of Trees.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

MR. GREATHEAD has preſented to the Antiquarian Society a paper on the Origin of the earlieſt Race of Britons: in which, from a number of facts, he infers that the firſt inhabitants of Britain were neither Celts, Scandinavians, nor Gauls, but Cantabrians, originally, and directly deſcended from aboriginal Spaniards. He traced the manners of the people of Cornwall, and thoſe on the oppoſite coaſt of Brittany, and alſo the diſtrict in England, in which he conceived the Cantabrians had originally ſettled, whence they migrated to Ireland. Ireland, it appears, was never viſited by the Romans, and, of courſe, its manners and language were unknown to them. The ſimilarity between the Iriſh and modern Spaniards of Biſcay, the deſcendants of the fierce Cantabri, tends to confirm this hypotheſis.

A large ſtone ring, taken from the finger of Tippoo Saib, was exhibited before the Society, containing an Arabic inſcription, which in Engliſh is, "Dominion to God, he is the only, the victorious."

Mr. CARLISLE is choſen Secretary to the Society, in the place of Mr. BRAND.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM BELL'S (DERBY), *for an improved Method of making Smoothing Irons, Plane Irons, and various Edge Tools.*

THE articles denominated ſmoothing irons, ſad irons, and flat irons, and which are commonly made uſe of for ironing waſhed linens, muſlins, &c. have been frequently complained of as defective in their conſtruction. The patentee profeſſes to obviate theſe defects. Firſt, in heating the ſaid irons they become dirty, and require conſiderable trouble in cleanſing before they can be uſed; and ſecondly, they are frequently overheated, ſo as to endanger and ſometimes to damage the articles on which they are uſed. To prevent theſe inconveniences, Mr. Bell has invented a thin caſe of ſteel or iron, fitted with a ſpring or other faſtenings, which ſecure it to the iron with which it is intended to be uſed. The ſaid caſe being thus completed, the iron properly heated is introduced, which being made of thin metal becomes almoſt immediately ſufficiently heated for its intended purpoſe. The handles of the irons made by Mr. Bell are moveable, to prevent them from being over-heated. His improvements in irons for planes and other edged tools, are by making the plane iron of any ſuitable materials, and leaving a vacancy which is intended to be filled up by a thin piece of ſteel made exactly to fit it. Theſe pieces are to be ſoldered together, with ſoft ſolder: the reaſon aſſigned for the preference of ſoft ſolder is, that it requires the ſmalleſt heat to bring it into fuſion, and cauſes the leaſt injury to the temper of the ſteel. The ſteel may, however, be ſoldered to the iron or metal back in a ſoft ſtate, and afterwards hardened. Mr. Bell obſerves, that "the uſual method of connecting ſteel and iron, by means of welding, requires ſo ſevere a heat that it injures the quality of the ſteel, which by my improvement will be preſerved in its beſt poſſible ſtate. By the ſame method of connecting my ſteel to iron or other metals for plane irons, ſo do I intend manufacturing chiſſels and various other edge tools."

ARCHIBALD EARL OF DONDONALD'S, *for Improvements in Spinning Machinery.*

"The improvements," ſays Lord Dondonald, "for which patents have been granted

granted me, on mill ſpinning machinery, conſiſt principally in an alteration in the conſtruction and poſition of the ſpindles. By the firſt method the ſpindle is in ſeveral reſpects ſimilar to the common ſpindle, but it differs in one reſpect, viz. that the bobbing does not reſt on or touch the copping rail, their contact being prevented by a ring made to fit, and to riſe and fall or traverſe on the ſpindle, in which there is a groove cut lengthways; and in this groove a ſcrew or pin is made to fit, which paſſes through the ring, ſo that when the ſpindle is made to turn round, the ring muſt turn round with it. The ring, or as it is technically denominated the worl, is moved up and down on the ſpindle by a rail communicating with the heart or other motion. This rail fits into a groove, cut or turned in the braſs or other worl, on which revolving worl, and not on the copping rail, the bottom of the bobbin reſts. The uptake of the bobbin is regulated by applying to it a ſpring, band, weight, lever, or any other ſubſtance capable of retarding its revolution." The noble Earl has deſcribed three other ſpindles, which we ſhall omit, as he obſerves that it is extremely difficult to deſcribe all the different varieties of ſpindles, whether made in one or two pieces; and he adds, that the prominent features of his improvements are the making the ſpindle carry round the bobbin without the action of the yarn or thread, and that whether the ſpindles be in one or more pieces; the making the haſt or warf at times to ſhift or remove from off the ſpindle; the retarding the revolutions of the bobbin carried round by the agency of the ſpindle, ſo as to regulate the uptake of the yarn on the bobbin, by a power connected with the motion of the ſpindle, or, in other words, giving the bobbin the motion neceſſary to occaſion the uptake of the yarn, which is contrary to the principles on which the improved ſpindle is conſtructed, in which the object is to retard the revolutions of the bobbin, and not to give it motion. The patent ſpindles are adapted for making covings, for throwing and twiſting thread or yarn of cotton, ſilk, wool, flax, and hemp: likewiſe for twiſting twine, fiſhing-lines, and ropes of all ſizes and deſcriptions.

MR. A. G. ECKHARDT'S (BERWICK-STREET), *for Improvements in Book-binding.*

Some years ago, a patent was obtained for the purpoſe of producing freedom in the opening of all ſorts of books by means of a firm back, applied to a book before it is covered: the preſent invention conſiſts in producing the ſame effect upon all kinds of books after they are covered, by the ſame firm back applied externally; to which is attached by hinges, or flaps, made of the ſame materials, to which flaps are connected by hinges of any kind, ledges which completely encloſe the book on all ſides, reſembling the appearance of a book. The ledges at the bottom, or on the ſides, are converted into ſupporters for the hand when requiſite to write near the bottom or edges of the book; and theſe poſſeſs an ability to elevate or depreſs their poſition at pleaſure, with a power of being rendered ſtationary, by means of a ſtop or ſtops, which are affixed to the flaps. The whole to be ſecured by a lock, or other faſtening.

MR. CHARLES SCHMALCALDER (LITTLE NEWPORT-STREET), *for a Delineator for taking Profiles, &c.*

This invention, which (at firſt ſight, at leaſt) does not appear the moſt ſimple poſſible, conſiſts of a hollow rod, of ſeveral parts ſcrewed together, the whole length being from two to twelve feet, or even longer. It may be made of wood or any metal, but copper and braſs are chiefly recommended. One end of this rod carries a ſteel tracer, made to ſlide in and out, and to be faſtened by the mill head ſcrewed; the other end of the rod having likewiſe a round hole, to take up either a ſteel point, black-lead pencil, or any metallic point, which may be faſtened by a milled head ſcrew. A tube about ten inches long is fixed in a ball, in diameter ſufficient to allow the rod before deſcribed to ſlide eaſily, but to ſtand firmly. The ball with this tube is movable between two half-ſockets, forming together a ball and ſocket. There is a frame of wood two or three feet long, ſupported by two brackets. Through the ſides of this frame are holes at certain diſtances, correſponding with the marks on the rod, by which originals are copied, to any ſize, by the following method: The paper, ivory, &c. is faſtened upon a ſwinging board, either by ſcrews, or by a braſs frame formed of two flat pieces of braſs joined together at the end by hinges, and having on the other end two buttons to faſten the paper between,

There is an opening made to allow the point to mark upon the paper. The edges of the frame form and ſlide in a dovetail, moveable upon the ſwinging board, and kept in a proper ſituation by a ſpring. On the back of the board is affixed a weight with a hook, to which is attached a ſpring, forming a pulley, ſerving to prevent the point from acting upon the paper when not wanted. The machine is fixed either to a partition in any room, or to a table, or other ſtand. The inſtrument is perfect, 1, when all the parts are firmly connected, and without fluctuation; 2, when the ball and ſockets are truly circular, and move eaſily; 3, when the rod paſſes truly through the centre of the ball; 4, when the rod is perfectly ſtraight; 5, in turning the rod round in the ſockets, the tracer and point in the two ends of the rod muſt remain in the centre: to attain this there muſt be an adjuſtment of ſcrews. For taking profiles, before the inſtrument is fixed to the partition, the height muſt be taken from the bottom to the middle of the face of a perſon ſitting upon a chair, and that height transferred upon the partition in the place where the ſockets are faſtened: the perſon's head muſt reſt againſt a piece of wood lined with leather. The tracing is begun from the back, and the ſcrew muſt form a right angle with every part of the face in paſſing over it; in conſequence of which the rod muſt be turned round in the ſocket, and the cutter, previouſly fixed in the rod, will cut out the profiles. By means of ſome ſmall variations, pictures and landſcapes are traced. After this full deſcription, we are much in doubt whether a mere mechanical profile is the beſt poſſible.

Dr. Carey has, we underſtand, taken out Patents for the following inventions:

1. A ciſtern and apparatus, by means of which a fire breaking out in a warehouſe, &c. immediately produces a ſhower of water to extinguiſh it.

2. A ciſtern, with an apparatus of a different kind, by means of which a ſhower of water is brought down to quench fire in a chimney, on ſimply pulling a wire over the mantle-piece.

3. A gridiron, which preſerves the chimney from danger of fire, and (with the additional advantage of ſavoury cookery) ſaves the meat from being ſinged or ſmoked.

4. A preſervative lantern for nurſeries, ſtables, &c. faſtened with a ſmall padlock, which, by means of a bit of paper, is effectually ſecured againſt being opened without certain detection. It is applicable to all the purpoſes of a common padlock, and may, by the aid of a ſimple contrivance, be faſtened in a moment, and without injury, to the key-hole of a drawer or door, ſo that neither key nor pick-lock can be put into the hole without diſcovery. By another ſimple contrivance, it will prevent fraudulent exchanges of articles ſent by carriers, or purchaſed at market.

5. A fire-cloak, to extinguiſh fire in a lady's clothes, or protect a perſon from the flames in eſcaping from a houſe on fire.

6. A ſoot-trap, or ſtrainer for the ſmoke, to prevent the accumulation of ſoot in chimneys.

7. A ſoot-trap regiſter-ſtove, of two different kinds; alſo a regiſter-top, with a ſoot-trap, to be fixed on a common ſtove.

8. A water-trough in the back of a chimney (kept conſtantly full by means of a ball-cock) to catch ſoot, and prevent the danger of fire.

9. An elegant japanned fire-ſcreen, anſwering alſo the purpoſes of a fire-guard, a chimney-board, and an extinguiſher for a chimney on fire.

10. A chimney-damper, to extinguiſh fire in a chimney by intercepting the draught of air.

11. A water-candleſtick and night-light, both of improved conſtruction.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

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STEREOTYPE PRINTING has not been adopted by the bookſellers of London, becauſe it does not appear that more than twenty or thirty works would warrant the expence of being caſt in ſolid pages; conſequently the coſt of the preliminary arrangements would greatly exceed the advantages to be attained. On a calculation, it has appeared to be leſs expenſive to keep certain works ſtanding in moveable types, in which ſucceſſive editions can be improved to any degree, than to provide the means for caſting the ſame works in ſolid pages, which afterwards admits of little or no reviſion. As the extra expence of ſtereotyping is in all works equal to the expence of paper for 750 copies, it is obvious that this art is not applicable to new books, the ſale of which cannot be aſcertained. Although theſe conſiderations have induced the publiſhers of London not to prefer this art in their reſpective buſineſſes, yet it has been adopted by the Univerſities of Cambridge and Oxford; and from the former ſome very beautiful editions of Common Prayer Books have iſſued to the public; probably the art of ſtereotyping applies with greater advantage to ſtaple works of ſuch great and conſtant ſale, as prayer-books and bibles, than to any other.

The improvements introduced by LORD STANHOPE, in the conſtruction of Printing-preſſes, have been applied to the greater part of the working preſſes of the metropolis. Other improvements have lately been developed in the art of printing, the introduction of which into practice we ſhall gladly announce; one of them relates to a more ſimple method of working preſſes, by which the number of preſſmen would be conſiderably diminiſhed, and the other to a ſuperior method of caſting types.

Certain of the bookſellers of London, have undertaken to publiſh a ſplendid and coſtly edition of the Chronicles of HOLLINSHEAD, which they intend to follow by ſimilar editions of others of the early chroniclers. It will be remembered that an octavo edition of Hollinſhead has lately appeared at Perth, where we underſtand it is intended to print octavo and cheap editions of all the intereſting chronicles. Every lover of literature will wiſh ſucceſs to deſigns of this kind; but, at a time when the high price of books is a ſerious evil, it would appear to be ſuperfluous to print quarto editions of works which are only valuable as books of record. Should the octavo Perth edition not proceed, we underſtand it to be the intention of other London bookſellers to print an uniform octavo edition in periodical volumes of all the early hiſtorians and chroniclers, under the ſuperintendance of an eminent antiquary.

The public at large are acquainted with the atrocious capture, fortunate eſcape, and extraordinary flight, of Mrs. Spencer Smith, from Breſcia, in Italy, to Riga, in Pruſſia. A narrative of all the particulars will be publiſhed in a few days by the MARQUIS DE SALVO, a Sicilian nobleman, to whoſe magnanimity Mrs. Smith was indebted for her eſcape, and to whoſe heroic ſpirit may be attributed the ſucceſs of her flight. The marquis accompanied her to England, and he has been induced to favour the world with this publication, at the particular requeſt of ſeveral great perſonages.

The REV. JAMES CORDINER, chaplain to the Hon. F. North during his government of Ceylon, is about to publiſh a Tour round that Iſland, a Journey to Ramiſſeram, and a Narrative of the late War with the King of Candy. It will conſiſt of two quarto volumes, embelliſhed with twenty-four engravings.

The Proprietors of Johnſon's Poets are printing a new edition of that work in twelve volumes, royal octavo, with additions.

MR. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE is preparing for publication an Impartial View of the Origin, Progreſs, Doctrines, Diſcipline, and ſingular Cuſtoms, of the Weſleyan Methodiſts, in a ſeries of Letters addreſſed to a Lady. It is intended that this work ſhall contain ſeveral intereſting particulars relative to the diviſions which have taken place among the methodiſts, ſince the death of Mr. Weſley.

MESSRS. CLEMENTI propoſe to publiſh by ſubſcription, the Canzonets and Madrigals

Madrigals of Thomas Morley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1588. The work to contain in one volume twenty canzonets, for three voices, and twenty madrigals for four voices, carefully arranged from ſeveral manuſcript copies of eſtabliſhed authority. A conciſe account of Morley's life will be prefixed to the work.

Major General Grant, Viſcount De Vaux, has announced the Diſcovery of the Longitude, founded on the laws of gravitation, on mathematics, and aſtronomy. His means are a new mathematical inſtrument, which will ſhew the ſhip's rate of ſailing exactly and continually, inſtead of half a minute, as by the preſent precarious log. Other inſtruments and means, connected with the firſt, which will ſhew and keep a conſtant account—1ſt. of the rate of the ſhip: 2dly, of her latitude: 3dly, of every degree, minute, and ſecond of longitude, in direct or oblique ſailing.

Mr. Thelwall intends to commence a Courſe of popular Lectures, on Monday, the 6th of April, at his Inſtitution for the Cultivation of Engliſh Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Ruſſell-ſquare, Bloomſbury, on the dramatic genius and principal characters of Shakeſpeare, and on the merits and defects of the reſpective performers, who, during the laſt thirty years have attempted to ſupport thoſe characters. The courſe will embrace an ample diſquiſition of the laws and principles of the dramatic art, both as relating to poetical compoſition and theatrical repreſentation; and will be illuſtrated by recitations of the moſt celebrated ſpeeches and ſoliloquies, and particular criticiſms on Garrick, Reddiſh, Henderſon, Smith, Cooke, Kemble, Munden, Elliſton, Maſter Betty, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Siddons, Miſs Smith, Mrs. Jordan, &c.

Dr. Reid will commence his Summer Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wedneſday, the 6th of May.

The ſummer courſe of Dr. Badham's Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic, Chemiſtry, and Materia Medica, will be commenced on Monday, the 4th of May.

Mr. D. Walker invites the friends of agriculture, &c. to inſpect a new Threſhing-Machine, which he has juſt erected at Stevenſon's Manufactory, Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, which is both cheap and effectual.

Dr. Charles Fothergill is now engaged in preparing a work for the preſs, which can ſcarcely fail to excite very general intereſt. With a view of clearing up ſome doubtful points in the Zoology of Great Britain, he laſt ſpring made a voyage to all the northern iſles, comprehending the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Iſle, and Fulda, and remained amongſt them during the greateſt part of the year employed in the inveſtigation of their natural hiſtory, antiquities, ſtate of their agriculture and fiſheries, political importance, manners, cuſtoms, condition, paſt and preſent ſtate, &c. &c.;—a general and particular account of which, will ſhortly be given to the public, accompanied by maps and numerous engravings; containing the fulleſt and completeſt deſcription that has yet been publiſhed of thoſe remote and hitherto neglected regions.

Sir George Staunton, ſon of the ſecretary who accompanied Lord Macartney to China, reſides alternately at Canton and Macao. He has tranſlated into the Chineſe language a work on Vaccination.

It is propoſed to publiſh by ſubſcription a print from a beautiful cabinet-picture of the Proceſſion of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury, painted by Mr. Stothard, and to be engraved in line manner by Mr. William Bromley.

We have much ſatisfaction in being able to ſtate that, that able artiſt, Mr. Bewick, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, who has ſo highly gratified the public by his Graphic Delineations of the animated World, is at this time engaged on a ſeries of engravings of Britiſh Vegetables uſeful in diet, medicine, and the arts. The letter preſs of the work to be written by that induſtrious and zealous botaniſt Dr. R. J. Thornton. Two editions will appear in royal and demy octavo, correſponding with the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fiſhes, of Mr. Bewick; and the typography will be executed in the beſt ſtyle, by one of the new Stanhope preſſes.

Mr. Burnet, who has gratified the public with the Account of the Preſent State of Poland, which has enriched ſeveral late numbers of the Monthly Magazine, has nearly completed a ſeries of ſpecimens of Engliſh Proſe Writers from the earlieſt times, to the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century, interſperſed with ſketches biographical, literary, and critical.

The publiſher of Dr. Gregory's new Cyclopædia, and of Marshall's Life of Waſhington, announces an advance of price in the parts and volumes of thoſe works after the 1ſt of May; warranted

by their extenſion beyond the quantity originally propoſed. The completion of Dr. Gregory's Cyclopædia within the period of a year, deſerves to be recorded as a phœnomenon in literature. Other works, not ſuperior in uſeful bulk, have been as many years as this was months in progreſs, and will probably not be completed in the life time of thoſe who have been their purchaſers!

The ninth edition of MR. SURR's Winter in London, and the fourth of Miſs OWENSON's Wild Iriſh Girl, are in the preſs.

A very intereſting work, by a member of the Univerſity of Oxford, will ſpeedily appear in three volumes, under the title of "Oxoniana," conſiſting of anecdotes and facts relative to the colleges, libraries, and eſtabliſhments, of Oxford; with extracts from, and accounts of, the curious unpubliſhed manuſcripts with which that univerſity abounds; accounts of celebrated members, profeſſors, &c. ſo as to compriſe a hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of that ancient ſeat of learning.

MR. STOWER has in the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, a new edition of the Printers' Grammar, which will contain the improvements of the laſt fifty years in the theory and practice of printing; alſo many uſeful tables and ſcales of prices never before publiſhed.

A Sketch of the Black Empire of Hayti, from communications with the ſeat of its preſent government, will ſoon appear in an octavo volume.

The truſtees of the Linen Manufacture, have voted the ſum of one hundred guineas to MR. JOSEPH HARDY, of Belfaſt, for his invention of a machine, for the better and more eaſy meaſurement of linen cloth.

The Biographical Index to the preſent Houſe of Commons, will be publiſhed in the courſe of a few days. It contains:—1. A diſſertation on the antiquity, dignity, and utility of parliaments. 2. An account of the lives, characters, and purſuits, of all the members of the Houſe of Commons, arranged in alphabetical order;—And 3. An appendix, including liſts of the diviſions that have taken place ſince the meeting of the new parliament, of the conſtitutions of all the counties, cities, and boroughs, in the kingdom. The whole exhibits at one view, the hiſtory both of parties and individuals, and includes a deſcription of the virtues, the talents, and the eloquence, of a large portion of the empire.

An excellent tanning principle has been diſcovered by DR. HOWISON, in the Mangrove Bark.—Forty pound of bark is infuſed in one hundred gallons of rain-water, which, after ſtanding about forty hours, is expoſed to the ſun until the liquid is concentrated by evaporation to the conſiſtence of treacle, and then reduced by boiling to eight gallons, when it has the appearance of pitch.

MR. BUNTING, of Belfaſt, has announced, that ſhortly will be publiſhed, the ſecond part of the Collection of the Ancient Muſic of Ireland.

An algebraical proof of Sir Iſaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, which has been hitherto a deſideratum in mathematics, has been lately diſcovered by FRANCIS BURKE, A. B. a Student in the Univerſity of Dublin. The diſcovery has been honoured with a diſtinguiſhed premium from the board of Trinity College.

MR. P. BROWNE is engaged in an Account and Deſcription of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, and its Precincts, Norwich.

About the middle of April will appear, in two volumes, ſmall octavo, a legendary tale, entitled "Reading Abbey," by MR. T. GLEED.

MR. BICHENO has in the preſs, a ſecond edition of his Reſtoration of the Jews, to which he has prefixed a brief Hiſtory of that ſingular People. He is alſo about to publiſh a Supplement to his Signs of the Times, with an Anſwer to Mr. Faber's Objections in the ſecond edition of his "Diſſertations on the Prophecies."

MR. BOHNEN, of Greenwich, has put to preſs a work of incredible labour, which embraces, in alphabetical order, the moſt general idiomatical expreſſions of ſix languages, viz. Engliſh, German, Latin, Spaniſh, French, and Italian; exhibiting, at one view in their reſpective columns, the ſynonymous phraſes, or ſentences, in each.

MR. CUSTANCE, of Kidderminſter, is preparing for the preſs a Conciſe, View of the Conſtitution and Laws of England.

Propoſals have been publiſhed, for publiſhing by ſubſcription, an Architectural and Scientific Inveſtigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; illuſtrated by plans, elevations, ſections, and parts at large, from actual meaſurements; with an eſſay on the life, writings, and deſigns, of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, by MR. JAMES ELMES, architect.

MR. GIFFORD's edition of Ben Jonſon is ready for the preſs; he has been aſſiſted greatly by ſome manuſcripts of the late Mr. Whalley.

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The Rev. Thomas Kidd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, propoſes to publiſh a new edition of the Iliad and Odyſſey; of which, in the Iliad, the Townleian Codex, aided by the Marcian MSS, and a faithful collation of the Harleian copies, will form the ground-work. It is intended, at preſent, to inſert the Digamma in the text, on the authority of the great Bentley, whoſe unpubliſhed papers upon the Iliad and Odyſſey will, through the kind permiſſion of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition. The body of variations from the Vienna, Breſlaw, and Moſchow, MSS. as publiſhed by Profeſſors Alter and Heyne, as well as thoſe gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. conſulted by Barnes, will be claſſed according to their reſpective merits under the text, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the firſt, ſecond Aldine, firſt Stratzburgh, and Roman editions; the peculiarities alſo of the venerable document diſperſed through H. Steph. Theſaurus Ling. Gr. will be ſpecified in their proper places. The text of the Iliad, with the variations, will be given in two volumes, octavo. A ſupplement to the Villoiſonian Scholia, from the Townleian and Harleian tranſcripts, with ſhort notes, ſhall form the third volume; and a fourth volume will contain the text to the Odyſſey, with various lections, to be introduced by fac-ſimiles of the characters and deſcriptions of the reſpective MSS. engaged in the ſervice of the text; to which will ſucceed a ſmall volume of Scholia, chiefly from MSS. with ſhort notes, a diſſertation upon the genuineneſs of Od. Ω, a collation of the pp. of Ed. Rom. and Bas. of Euſtathius, with the omiſſions of the latter: and application of the Digamma to the remains of Heſiod.

A Latin poem on the Battle of Trafalgar, with an Engliſh proſe tranſlation, will be publiſhed early in this month.

The Works of Salluſt, tranſlated by the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. are about to be re-publiſhed.

Thoſe who have heard at a diſtance of the gas lights produced from the carbonization of coals, and who have not been able to ſee the experiments of Mr. Winsor and others, may amuſe themſelves with the following experiment on a ſmall ſcale.—Take an ordinary tobacco pipe and nearly fill the bowl with ſmall coals, and ſtop the mouth of the bowl with any ſuitable Luting, as pipe-clay, or a mixture of ſand and common clay, and place the bowl in a fire between the bars of a grate, ſo that the pipe may ſtand nearly perpendicular. In a few minutes, if the luting is good, the gas will begin to eſcape from the orifice of the pipe, when, if a piece of lighted paper or a candle be applied, it will take fire and burn for ſeveral minutes with an intenſe light. When the light goes out, a reſiduum of uſeful products will be found in the bowl. How far this principle may be extended in producing light and heat for general purpoſes, we do not take upon us to determine. The ſplendid expectations of Mr. Winſor may be candidly conceded to the enthuſiaſm of an original inventor.

Various teſts have been uſed to aſcertain the exiſtence of litharge in wine. A new and improved teſt for this important purpoſe may be made as follows:—Take a paſte of ſulphur and iron firings, put it into a phial, and pour on it a ſmall quantity of ſulphuric acid. Paſs the gas which will ariſe through a bent tube, into a bottle of water, which thus impregnated, will form the deſired teſt. When poured into wine which contains litharge, it will render it black and flakey, and occaſion a conſiderable precipitation.

Several years ſince, we announced a pleaſing invention, by means of which impreſſion might be taken on paper, from deſigns made on ſtone. As the practice of this art is at once amuſing and uſeful, we ſhall deſcribe it to our readers. The ſtone ſhould be cloſe-grained, and the drawing or writing ſhould be made with a pen dipped in ink formed of a ſolution of lac in leys of pure ſoda, to which ſhould be added ſome ſoap and lamp-black for colouring. Leave it to harden for a few days; then take impreſſions in the following manner: dip the ſurface in water, then dab it with printers' ink and printers' balls; the ink ſticks to the deſign and not to the ſtone, and the impreſſion may be taken with wet paper, by means of a rolling or ſcrew preſs, in the ordinary manner. Several hundred copies may be taken from the ſame deſign, in this ſimple manner.

Dr. Howison has alſo communicated a diſcovery for printing cotton cloth of a black colour. Take Malacca nuts, which are ſold in Bengal at two ſhillings per cwt. boil them in water in cloſe earthen veſſels with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitiſh ſubſtance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts

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riſes to the ſurface, which muſt be taken off and preſerved. The cloth intended to be black, muſt be printed with this ſcum, and then dyed; after which it is to be paſſed through lime water, which changes the printed figures to a full and permanent black.

Mr. Hornblower, of Featherſtone-ſtreet, City-road, has ſo modified the conſtruction of the fire engine, as to render it a valuable acquiſition to thoſe, who are under any apprehenſions of accidents by fire. It ſtands in the compaſs of fourteen inches ſquare, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with eaſe.

RUSSIA.

M. de Krusenstern, being returned from his voyage round the world, is now about to prepare his account for the preſs. He will be aſſiſted by a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, in verifying the aſtronomical obſervations. All the drawings brought home by that celebrated navigator will be placed in the hands of the moſt ſkilful engravers. An engagement has been made with a London bookſeller for an Engliſh edition.

SWEDEN.

Some years ago, ſeveral Swediſh naturaliſts formed a Society for the purpoſe of giving a complete account of the Botany of their native country. Forty-ſix numbers of this work have already appeared, each containing a coloured engraving, of four or five plants, with their names, in the principal languages of Europe, and a ſhort and luminous deſcription, in Swediſh. The Editors of this work have began another work on the ſame plan, relative to the Zoology of Sweden, of which the firſt Number has already appeared. Mr. Wertring, has lately publiſhed a very curious work on Lichens; in which he gives an exact deſcription of each ſpecies, and indicates, its uſe in medicine and domeſtic œconomy, and particularly the mode of extracting colours from them for the purpoſe of dying Silk and Wool. The Plates accompanying this work, which does honour to Sweden, repreſents, 1ſt. The moſſes of the claſs of Lichens, engraved and coloured, after nature; and 2d. the various colour which they communicate to cloth in the proceſs of dying.

M. de Adlerbeth, Author of ſome much eſteemed Tragedies, is now publiſhing a tranſlation of the Æneid, in Swediſh hexameter verſe. Notwithſtanding the prevailing prejudice againſt blank verſe, in Sweden, this production cannot fail of adding to the reputation of the author, who has acquired the eſteem of his country, as well by his virtues as his talents: he intends to proceed with a tranſlation of the Eclogues and Georgics.

GERMANY.

At the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, in honour of the King's birth-day, the perpetual ſecretary, after announcing the prizes for the year, and the queſtions propoſed for the next, declared the following gentlemen foreign members, viz. M. Cuvier, member of the Imperial Inſtitute of France; Sir Joſeph Banks, preſident of the Royal Society of London; M. Von Göthe, privy counſellor of the Duke of Weimar; M Zoega, agent of the King of Denmark at Rome, and author of various excellent works on antiquities; and M. Hindenburg, profeſſor at Leipſic.

Never did the memory of Luther receive ſuch univerſal homage, as it has done within twelve months. Beſides the grand Drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Berlin, M. Klingemann, has juſt performed at Magdeburg, a tragedy in ſix acts, entitled, "Martin Luther".

The ſtate of public taſte for the Theatre in different towns of Germany, may be partly inferred from the profits of benefits lately given in favour of the heirs of Schiller: at Riga, a city of thirty-five thouſand inhabitants, the receipt was one thouſand eight hundred florins; at Hamburgh, a city of eleven thouſand inhabitants, eight hundred florins; at Berlin, a city of one hundred and ſixty thouſand inhabitants, the receipt was nearly five thouſand florins.

Mr. E. Kulesar has obtained permiſſion to publiſh a literary Gazette, in the Hungarian language, at Peſth, entirely devoted to the literati of Hungary. Another literary and political Gazette in the Hungarian language, is publiſhed at Vienna, under the title of "Magyar Kurir," or Hungarian Courier. Many other works on theology, ethics, education, &c. and even ſome novels, in the Hungarian, have lately iſſued from the preſſes of Peſth.

Schroeter, the aſtronomer, has determined, that the higheſt of three mountains which he has meaſured in the moon, is nine-tenths of a geographical mile in height.

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The ſyſtem of GALL is now ridiculed throughout Germany, and he was unable to procure an auditory at any of the places where he lately attempted to deliver lectures.

FRANCE.

M. THENARD profeſſor in the college of France, has diſcovered in bile a ſaccharine matter, the exiſtence of which had been hitherto only ſuſpected, and the property of which is to hold the oil of the bile in ſolution.

M. SEGUIN has found that coffee is compoſed of albumen, oil, a particular ſubſtance which he calls the bitter principle, and a green matter, which is a combination of the albumen and bitter principle. Roaſting increaſes the proportion of bitter principle, by deſtroying the albumen. The oil extracted from coffee is inodorous, congelable, and white like hog's-lard. Farther experiments on other vegetables prove that albumen and the bitter principle are found in moſt of thoſe which he has examined. He concludes that albumen, whether vegetable or animal, is the true ferment, that it is found in three different degrees of inſolubility and diſpoſitions of becoming fibrous; that the more it is ſoluble, the more energetic its action; that the reſpective proportions of albumen and ſugar, in the different juices are what determines the vinous or acetic nature of the produce of the fermentation.

M. LE GRANGE has recently examined the ſubſtance called tannin, the character of which is to form with gelatine an inſoluble compound; he finds in it an affinity for alkalies, the earths, and metallic oxydes and the faculty of converting itſelf into gallic acid by abſorbing oxygen.

M. AZUNE has publiſhed a Diſſertation on the Origin of the Compaſs, with a view to prove that the French were the firſt who made uſe of it.—It was, he ſays,—known in France ſo early as the twelfth century, under the name of *marinière*; and was uſed under the reign of Lewis IX. Gioja d'Amalfi, who is ſaid to be the inventor, lived not earlier than about the year 1300. The flower-de-lis has certainly been adopted in all countries for the compaſs.

ITALY.

The celebrated CANOVA has juſt finiſhed at Rome a marble ſtatue of Hebé which ſurpaſſes all his other works. The upper part of the goddeſs is repreſented naked, the reſt of her body is covered with a drapery of the moſt exquiſite lightneſs. She is repreſented as performing the office of cup-bearer at the table of the gods. The ſculptor intends making a copy of the ſtatue in bronze.

A decree of the viceroy, PRINCE EUGENE, contains the following regulations: There ſhall be in future no cenſorſhip for works or journals printed in the kingdom of Italy. The bureau of reviſion, to which this duty was committed, is ſuppreſſed. Authors are reſponſible for their works, and if their names are not affixed, then, the reſponſibility falls upon the printers. All authors or printers are required, on the very day their works or journals are firſt expoſed for ſale, to ſend four copies to the miniſter of the interior, who, after previous examination ſhall depoſit one in the library of the Univerſity of Bologna, another in that of the Univerſity of Padua, the third in the Univerſity of Pavia, and the fourth in the library of Breva at Milan. To repreſs ſuch miſdemeanors as might be committed by the abuſe of the liberty of the preſs, a bureau, entitled the Bureau of the Liberty of the Preſs, is eſtabliſhed under the direction of the miniſter of the interior.

AMERICA.

In the Statiſtical Tables of the United States of America, publiſhed in 1805, the progreſs of population, commerce, and induſtry, in the year previous to the war in 1805, is thus ſtated:

	In 1774	In 1805
Number of inhabitants, including ſlaves	2,486,000	6,230,000
Capable of bearing arms . . .	421,300	1,100,000
Sailors	13,000	66,000
Value of goods exported, in piaſters	6,100,000	95,566,011
Average price of day-labour . . .	6*d.*	15*d.*
Average price of a buſhel of wheat	12*d.*	26*d.*
Expences, civil liſt, and incidents, piaſters . . .	400,458	604,795
Eſtimated quantity of circulating coin in piaſters . .	4,000,000	18,000,000
Bank-ſecurities in circulation . .	2,000,000	15,000,000
Number of banks .	3	72
Funded Debt in 1784	72,237,301	97,232,000

NOAH WEBSTER, Eſq. author of ſeveral valuable works, has lately publiſhed at Philadelphia a compendious Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, in which five thouſand words are added to the number found in the beſt Engliſh Dictionary; the orthography is, in ſome inſtances altered, and the definitions of many words varied.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

BRITISH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

WE are happy to ſee that ſeveral of our nobles and diſtinguiſhed amateurs have evinced their love of the fine arts, by becoming purchaſers of the productions here exhibited, viz. Lady Lucas, Lord Dartmouth, Viſcount Aſhbrook, Lord G. L. Gower, Lord Boringdon, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Ribbleſdale, Right Hon. C. Long, the Hon. Mr. Maule, M. P. the Hon. Thomas Brand, Sir Abram Hume, Bart. Sir O. Moſley, M. P. General Grenville, J. A. Wright, Eſq. M. P. Thomas Hope, Eſq. I. F. Lovedin, Eſq. M. P. William Chamberlayne, Eſq. and, above all, the Marquis of Stafford has already purchaſed fifteen of the productions now exhibiting. Among theſe are the picture of Chriſt appearing to Mary Magdalen, by Weſtall; the Beliſarius, by Opie; the Cottage-Girl and St. Peter, by Shee; the Flower-Piece, by Hewlet, and for this performance we are told he paid 400 guineas. It is, indeed, conſidered as the *chef d'œuvre* of the Engliſh ſchool in this branch of the arts.

North-Weſt View of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, dedicated to the Right Reverend Spencer Madan, D. D Lord Biſhop, and the Reverend the Dean, by John Buckler, del. Engraved by F. C. and G. Lewis.

The above forms a part of Mr. Buckler's ſeries of Engliſh cathedrals; the former part of which we noticed with the praiſe to which it was ſo well entitled, and this print is at leaſt equal to any which preceded it. It is accurate, the perſpective and general effect is ſtriking and impreſſive; and we ſhould imagine the whole ſeries muſt (among our eccleſiaſtics particularly) excite ſuch an intereſt as to produce a very liberal ſubſcription to the proprietor.

South-Eaſt View of Queen's College, Oxford. Dedicated to the Rev. Septimus Collinſon, D. D. preſident, and the Society of the Queen's College, Oxford, by I. Buckler.

The above print does great honour to the artiſt; and we have been told, that the manner in which the expence of it was paid does great honour to the reverend provoſt, who, inſtead of promoting a ſubſcription among the ſociety, very liberally defrayed the whole expence himſelf.

The Right Hon. James Shaw, Lord Mayor, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of London. J. Hoppner pinxit, J. H. Meyer ſculpt.

The general wiſh with which it has been ſaid the people of this country have for the portraits of thoſe who may be denominated *public characters*, muſt give to the portrait of a gentleman, who united to the office of chief magiſtrate that of being one of the repreſentatives for the city of London, the chance of exciting a double portion of intereſt. If we add, that the print is ſaid to be a ſtrong reſemblance to the original, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto, that intereſt will probably be encreaſed.

Angelini Catalini. Huet Villiers pinxt. Ant. Cardon, Fitzroy-ſquare, engraver and publiſher.

If, on the principle which we ſuggeſted in our laſt article, the print of their firſt magiſtrate excited the attention of the citizens of London, who ſhall attempt to calculate the eagerneſs with which the amateurs of *minims* and *crotchets*, weſt of Temple Bar, will contemplate the portrait of ſo diſtinguiſhed a perſonage as Signora Catalini? Conſcious as we are that the acknowledgment muſt, in the eyes of a great multitude of perſons of honour and people of faſhion, produce a violent ſuſpicion of our taſte, and excite aſtoniſhment at our want of curioſity, yet, notwithſtanding all this, we have not yet ſeen this paragon of the muſical world. If ſhe is as handſome as this portrait, ſhe is an exquiſitely beautiful woman; and the print is very finely engraved in the chalk manner.

Studies from Nature, painted, engraved, and publiſhed by J. Ward, Painter and Engraver to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Newman-ſtreet.

Theſe ſtudies are evidently what they aſſume to be, *from nature*, and conſiſt of the heads of a variety of animals, goats, ducks, fowls, chickens, &c. &c. They are ſpirited, and may be very uſeful to thoſe for whom they are intended.

Bull dogs and Badger, from a Cabinet Picture in the poſſeſſion of R. Surtees, Eſq. Nelſon pinxt.; Earlom ſculpt. Publiſhed by Laurie and Whittle.

The animals are ſpirited and characteriſtic, and the painter has been ſingularly

larly ſucceſsful in marking the barks, &c. of ſome old trees, in which he has evidently and very happily imitated Wynants, not with the ſervility of one painter copying another, but both have looked at nature with the ſame eye, and through the ſame medium.

A View of College Green, Dublin; taken from near the Provoſt's Houſe, Grafton-ſtreet. On the right is Trinity College; middle ground, the National Bank (formerly the Parliament Houſe), on the eaſt ſide of which are the Portico of and Entrance into the Houſe of Lords. Drawn by Roberts, engraved by Black, and publiſhed by R. Ackermann.

To the well-known ſeries of ancient edifices by Piranezi, ſo deſervedly admired by all lovers of the arts, there is one inſurmountable objection: in the delineator's zeal to give magnitude and importance to his buildings, he ſunk his figures to pigmies, and thus rendered it impoſſible to eſtimate the real extent of his ſuperb edifices, or form any judgment of the relative inferiority of his leſs important buildings in his other prints. In this reſpect, the views of Dublin taken by Mr. Roberts have a decided ſuperiority. Of the former part of this ſeries we ſpoke with high reſpect, but the print now before us, which is in colours, is ſuperior to any that preceded it, and unites rigid fidelity with the moſt pictureſque effect. It is admirably engraved, and has a broad and ſtriking effect; the figures are numerous and buſy, appropriate to the place, and characteriſtic of the people.

Beſides the above, Mr. Ackermann has publiſhed No. 5 of the *Rudiments of Trees;* and ſeveral very whimſical caricature prints, ſome of them relative to Bonaparte: of one of them, entitled a *Characteriſtic Deſign for his Arms*, we intend, when room admits, to give a brief deſcription.

Since the publication of our laſt Retroſpect, we have again ſeen Mr. Stothart's beautiful cabinet-picture of the *Proceſſion of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury*, and it improves on a ſecond inſpection.

The ſcene of the picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury which commands a view of the Dulwich hills; the time, a beautiful and ſerene April morning. The intereſt of the proceſſion is conſiderably heightened by the cheerfulneſs of the accompanying landſcape. The pilgrims, with a proper regard to their reſpective characters, and in the manner in which Chaucer deſcribes them, headed by the miller playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie the hoſt; who, as maſter of the ceremonies, is repreſented on horſeback ſtanding in his ſtirrups, in the act of commanding attention to his propoſal of drawing lots to determine which of the company ſhall tell the firſt tale. Near to him is a line of five characters: the knight; his ſon, the young ſquire; the Franklin, or country gentleman; the ſerjeant at law; the merchant, and the doctor of phyſic. The ſquire is mounted on a white horſe near the knight, and betwixt theſe two figures is ſeen the Reve. Cloſe behind the ſquire, his yeoman advances, habited in green. The front of the next groupe is alſo compoſed of five characters: the lady abbeſs, her nun, the nun's prieſt, the good parſon, and his brother the ploughman. The figures immediately behind the lady abbeſs are the ſhipman, the Oxford ſcholar, the manciple, and (though laſt mentioned, not leaſt in regard) Sir Geofrey Chaucer, copied from the picture in the Britiſh Muſeum, painted by Thomas Occleve, who, being one of the poet's ſcholars, has, it may be fairly preſumed, left a correct reſemblance of his maſter. Every attention has been paid to the ancient coſtume of this country; and it is thought by very competent judges, that in the whole, antiquarian exactneſs has been, in an eminent degree, combined with picturesque effect.

The admirers of fine ſpirited engraving are ſo well acquainted with the talents of Mr. Bromley, that it is not neceſſary to add what may be fairly expected from his *burin*. The print is to be of the ſame ſize as the picture, concerning which we laſt month made a miſtake: it is three feet one inch long, and ten and a half inches high. The price of the print will be three guineas; proof impreſſions, ſix guineas: one half to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the prints delivered in the order which they are ſubſcribed for.

Mr. KNIGHT, of Hammerſmith, in conſequence of the very flattering reception given to his engraving of the late Lord Nelſon, from the marble buſt of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, means to engrave by ſubſcription a *Print of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt*, dedicated by gracious permiſſion to the King; alſo, a *Print of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox*, dedicated by permiſſion to Lord Holland; from the buſts executed by —— Nollekens, R. A. The prints will be engraved the ſize of

life, are intended as companions to the above print of Lord Nelſon, and may be ſubſcribed for ſeparate.

Proof impreſſions of each portrait, two guineas; prints, one guinea. Half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder upon the delivery of the prints, which will be publiſhed in January 1803.

In a country where ſo much monumental reſpect is paid to departed genius, the admirers of the fine arts have long regretted that no memorial, except his own works, was raiſed to the memory of Sir Joſhua Reynolds. Thoſe who properly appreciated his talents and taſte, will be pleaſed to hear that Flaxman has nearly finiſhed the fine monument which the Marquis of Thomond propoſes to erect to his memory.

Nollekens has diſpoſed of his beautiful ſtatue of *Venus taking off her Sandal*, which ſome years ſince was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and laſt year at the Britiſh Gallery. We have been told that W. Chamberlaine, Eſq. of Netley Abbey, Southampton, was the purchaſer at 1000 guineas.

Of ſome of the former ſpecimens of *Polyautography*, conſiſting of impreſſions taken from original drawings made on ſtone, we have confidently ſaid the art is in the way of being rapidly much improved, and becoming more popular. We are much gratified to ſee part of our expectation realized, in an additional number which Mr. Vallweiler has publiſhed, and which is in ſome reſpects ſuperior to any that have preceded it.

An Hiſtorical Painting, by Mr. Weſtall of the Royal Academy, from the Monody of Cuthbert Shaw, is now exhibiting at No. 20, Lower Brook-ſtreet.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Morbi Cutanei	19
Rheumatiſmus acutus	5
Paralyſis	1
Phthiſis	11
Febris Intermittens Tertiana	1
Febris Intermittens Quotidiana	1
Scarlatina	1
Enteritis	1
Catarrhus	14
Tuſſis	10
Dyſpnœa	5
Aſcites	3
Diarrhœa	7
Dyſpepſia	13
Scrofula	6
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhœa	16
Leucorrhea	6
Mania	2
Scorbutus	3
Epilepſia	1
Chorea	1
Hemorrhois	2
Morbi Infantiles	21

Affections of the ſkin hold a conſpicuous rank in the above catalogue; but it ought to be conſidered that there is ſcarcely any affection, ſtrictly and excluſively *cutaneous*, it being for the moſt part an Index of a depraved ſtate of the general habit, and, of courſe, to be removed by internal and general, not by ſuperficial and partial applications. Much injury is often done by unguents and lotions, which remove merely the external appearance, not the interior exiſtence, of the diſeaſe; which latter is, by theſe means, likely to be rendered ſtill more inveterate, and radically deſtructive. The Reporter has not long ſince obſerved ſeveral inſtances in which ſimple ablution has appeared to anſwer the deſired purpoſe, after a variety of compound and artificial unctions had been in vain applied. Perhaps there is not a better recipe in the pharmacopœa for ſuch caſes than is to be found in one of the periodical papers of the World:

"Take of fair clear water, *quantum ſufficit*, put it into a clean earthen or china baſon, then take a clean linen cloth, dip it in that water, and apply it to the part affected night and morning, or oftener as occaſion may require."

The head is apt to be particularly affected by the repreſſion of cutaneous eruptions, on which account, inſtead of checking, it may ſometimes be more ſafe and expedient to encourage, rather their continuance and further extenſion. The Reporter, however, is not preciſely of the opinion of thoſe who conſider pſora and other analogous complaints, as remedial and ſalutary diſorders.

Conſumption, or what is regarded as ſuch, ſtill continues to occur in a number diſproportionate to that of other diſeaſes. The ſemblance, however, is much more frequent than the reality. There is ſcarcely one ſymptom attending phthiſis pulmonalis

pulmonalis, that may not exiſt independently of any injury to the ſtructure of the lungs. Extreme weakneſs, for inſtance, emaciation, morning ſweats, coughs, difficulty of breathing, are often found in connection with amenorrhœa and other conditions of debility, without any local diſorganization. Hurry, irregularity, and an inexpreſſible peculiarity in the pulſe, to one experienced in the diſeaſe, are of all others the moſt alarming and unequivocal indications of its exiſtence. This ſpecific action of the artery, is the only circumſtance which demonſtrates beyond all doubt an irreparable detriment to the more immediate organ of reſpiration.

Several caſes of acute rheumatiſm have recently occurred, in which an indiſcreet veneſection, accompanied with other debilitating applications, induced that form of the diſeaſe called *chronic*, which, although unattended with the exquiſite pain peculiar to the former, is much more formidable, in conſequence of its comparative inſuſceptibility of being acted upon by remedial agents. Next to paralyſis there is ſcarcely a more obſtinate affection. In paralyſis, indeed, it often terminates, unleſs that diſaſtrous event be averted by means exactly oppoſite to thoſe uſually employed. Deducting from the phyſical faculties of life, by emptying the veins, evacuating the bowels, or by forcibly producing an unnatural, and enfeebling perſpiration for a ſhort time, relieves a paroxyſm of local agony, but accelerates its return, and exaſperates the violence of a repeated attack. At length, morbid irritability is converted into a ſtate of diſeaſed torpor. The nerves are exhauſted by ſenſation, in the ſame manner as the muſcles are by voluntary fatigue. In the inverſe ratio of the acuteneſs of our feelings, is the chance of our longevity.

Paralyſis teaches to the man of genius more eſpecially a profitable leſſon of humiliation: it is that claſs of men which is more immediately liable to its attack. Too early a diſplay of intellect menaces its premature or unſeaſonable extinction. Of a life ſignalized by mental exerciſe and ſplendor, palſy too frequently marks the humiliating concluſion. Marlborough, in his laſt years, a victim to this dreadful malady, to one admiring his picture remarked "Yes, that *was* a great man." That remnant of underſtanding was left, that enabled him to recollect the brilliancy of his former career. In conſequence of its alliance with paralyſis, the Reporter thinks it particularly important to ſtate, what, in his opinion, conſtitute the proper treatment of rheumatic affection. Weakening and evacuating remedies, are in ſuch caſes, for the moſt part, injurious. On the other hand, bark, wine, and ſteel, he has found invariably beneficial. He is conſcious of deviating from the ordinary practice in this diſeaſe. To thoſe who have long travelled in the beaten track, he may appear in the too frequently calumniated character of a reformer. It is almoſt an univerſal, and perhaps a wiſe proviſion in our nature, that after a certain period of life, our habits, with regard to thinking, as well as acting, ſhould be almoſt incapable of change. There is an epoch in our exiſtence, when the mind cloſes againſt the introduction of a new idea, whatever may be the evidence of its truth, or the practical importance of its application. It was remarked, ſays a philoſophic hiſtorian,* that no phyſician in Europe, who had reached forty years of age, ever to the end of life, adopted Hervey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and that his practice in London diminiſhed extremely from the reproach drawn upon him, by that great and ſignal diſcovery.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
March 26, 1807.

* Hume.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

AARON Lyon, Goſport, ſhopkeeper. (Iſaacs, Mitre-court
Binden Henry, Thornbury, bacon factor. (James, Gray's inn
Braythaw Thomas, York, tallow chandler. (Bell and Co. Bow lane
Bogg John, Hemingby, jobber. (Alexander, Bedford-row
Bromley George, Chandler-ſtreet, grocer.
Beake John, Rye, inn-keeper, (Follett, Temple
Blower Samuel, Ellingham, miller. (Cuſande, Haleſworth
Claughton John, Love-lane, ſhip rigger. (Jones, Temple
Culſhaw Ralph, Wrightington, coal merchant. (Windle, John-ſtreet
Cox William, Leiceſter, cotton ſpinner. (Taylor, Southampton Buildings
Coles John, Banbury, mealman. (Bignele, Banbury
Daly Thomas, Chicheſter, linen draper, (Few, New North ſtreet
Daniels John, Liverpool, ſhopkeeper. (Medowcroft and Co. Gray's inn
Dennett John, Northumberland-ſtreet, wine merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton ſtreet

Deveniſh

Devenish Ann and Henry Newport, Villiers-ſtreet, upholſterers. (Bleaſdale, New inn
Edge William, Salford, brewer. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet
Eaderbrooke John, Exeter, hatter. (Drew and Co. New inn
Emmett Thomas, Bell's Gardens, cow keeper. (Croſs, King-ſtreet
Fox Hudſon, Kingſton upon Hull, watch maker. (Williams, Red Lyon-ſquare
Fowler Ralph, Mortimer-ſtreet, upholder. (Taylor, Mortimer ſtreet
Feather Henry, Manchester, tea dealer. (Parker and Co. Eſſex-ſtreet
Frankis John, Hamlet of Hucclecote, dealer and chapman. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Fletcher Samuel, Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, china man. (Dove, Lincoln's Inn fields
Gregory George, Compton ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Stevenſon, Chequer-court
Gillam Thomas and William Weaver, Worceſter. (Condale and Co. Gray's inn
Hill John, Rotherhithe, merchant. (Rivington, Fenchurch-ſtreet
Hartney John, Ironmonger-lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton ſtreet
Hollam Hugh, Bolton, muſlin manufacturer. (Medowcroft and Co. Gray's inn
Horrocks William and John Horrocks, Stockport, muſlin manufacturers. (Medowcroft and Co. Gray's inn
Heath William, Rugeley, ſhopkeeper. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Heyworth William, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Ellis, Curitor ſtreet
Hyde James and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers. (Willis, Warnford-court
Hankey John, Addle ſtreet, merchant. (Gregſon and Dixon, Angel-court
Horner Luke, Lancaſter, common brewer. (Bleaſdale and Co. New inn
Hollowell Samuel and Charles Hollowell, Cheadle-Bulkeley, builders. (Lingard and Co. Stockport
Hancock Joſeph, Sheffield, merchant. (Chamber, Temple-lane
Ingledew William, Leeds, ſtarch maker. (Battie, Chancery-lane
Joynour Reuben Ellis, Briſtol, merchant. (Platt, Temple
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Punton, Hind court
Kershaw John, Shaw Chapel, cotton manufacturer. (Chippendale, Temple
Kilby Charles, Watford, dealer and chapman. (Greenwell, Beaumont-ſtreet
Kelly John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery-lane
Leonard Samuel, Glouceſter, victualler. (Gabell, Lincoln's inn
Leonard William, Coppice-row, tailor. (Hunt, Surrey-ſtreet
Linley John, Sheffield, grocer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Marſden Henry, Eccleſton, corn merchant. (Windle, John-ſtreet
Morgan David, Cardiff, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Nabbs James, Newington Butts, linen draper. (Hurd, Temple
Niblett John, Bowbridge, clothier. (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Newbury Edward, Old Bond-ſtreet, builder. (Smith and Co. Chapter Houſe
Ogilvy William the Younger, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffery-ſquare, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Oſler William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Purbrick John, Fairford, dealer and chapman. (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's inn
Pritty John, Badleigh, grocer. (Taylor, Southampton Buildings
Procter Samuel, Leeds, oilman. (Lodington and Co. Temple
Pickering John, Frodſham, corn merchant. (Windle, John ſtreet
Pullen Phillip, Hanley, bookſeller. (Barbor and Brown, Fetter-lane
Read Benjamin the younger, Bridgewater, tailor. (Blake, Cook's court
Riddle James, Chicheſter, ironmonger. (Kinderlay and Co. Symond's inn
Rickenbech John Godfrey Henry, Sherborne-lane, merchant. (Robinſon, Charter Houſe-ſquare
Rotton Richard, High Wycombe, cotton merchant, (Edge, Manchester
Scott Henry, Hinckley, huſier. (Forbes, Ely-place
Smith Richard, Ashborne, ſtationer. (Alexander and Co. New inn
Seymour Thomas, Walſall, ginge-bread baker. (Turner, Warwick court
Standerwick John, Bourton, ſilk manufacturer. (Batten Yeomi
St. John Henry, Pennycroſs, dealer and chapman. (Rowe and Co. Plymouth
Traymor William, Jermyn-ſtreet, tailor. (Dawſon and Co. Warwick ſtreet
Tolson Henry Michael, Mitre-court, vintner. (Wadeſon and Co. Auſtin Friars
Turner James, Tanley-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Brooks, Widman-ſtreet
Taylor Thomas, Monkwearmouth Shore, bread baker. (Hutchinſon Symond's inn
Vale John, Preſton, cotton manufacturer. (Barret, Holborn Court
Vaughan George the elder and Richard Mackilwain, Snatchwood. (Platt, Tanfield-court
Watkins Thomas, Broad ſtreet, auctioneer. (Kernet, Thavies inn
Wafe Jeremiah, Chipping Ongar, maſter. (Harvey, Curſitor-ſtreet
Wilſon John, Warwick-court, coal merchant, (Good, Howland-ſtreet
Young William, Manchester, victualler. (Johnſon and Co. Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams James, Stow Market, upholſterer, March 28
Agate Thomas, Eaſt Cheap, cheeſemonger, March 31
Brewis James, Southwick, ſhip builder, March 23
Bolingbroke James Barnard and Mary Ann Bolingbroke, Norwich, linen draper, April 6
Bawdin Thomas, Redruth, draper, April 24
Batie Andrew, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer, April 11
Bidwell Charles, Brick-lane, Chriſtchurch, victualler, April 12
Bridgman George, Dartmouth, money ſcrivener, May 19
Baillie George and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants, May 7
Beddoes George, Biſhop's Caſtle, tanner, April 5
Bowman John, Water-lane, merchant, April 18
Cave Thomas, Pilton, April 6
Colombine Francis, David Colombine, David Colombine the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, Norwich, merchants, April 6
Cottingham John, Liverpool, merchant, April 1
Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant, April 2
Chandler Robert, Shoreditch, cheeſemonger, May 12
Downall William, Stockport, grocer, March 21
Dulling Thomas Auguſtus, St. Alphouſe, ſhopkeeper, March 24
Dexter Stephen, Belpar, linen draper, March 31
Danſon George and Abraham Simon Doncker Cuvelje, Lancaſter, merchants, April 3
Derbiſhire Robert, Liverpool, grocer, April 3
Ewer Walter, Little Love-lane, merchant, April 14
Fuller Richard Plumber, Guildford, ironmonger, March 28 final
Francis John and John Joſeph Francis, Rocheſter, plumbers, March 24
Fearon James Peter, Upper Grafton-ſtreet, dealer and chapman, March 28
Favill Michael, High-ſtreet, linen draper, April 11
Fiſher Henry, Gracechurch ſtreet, grocer, April 28
Farrar Thomas, Pudſey, clothier, April 4
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper, April 9
Gonard William, North Walſham, currier, April 7
Gwillim Robert, Worſhip ſtreet, vintner, April 11
Hudſon Thomas, New Bond-ſtreet, tavern-keeper, March 31
Hird Thomas, South ſtreet, tailor, March 21
Hill James, Deptford, victualler, April 14
Hawkins John Drury, Cavern Houſe, Greenwich, cabinet maker, April 11
Hunton Thomas and William Hunton, Thornton le Moor, linen-manufacturers, March 31
Hawthorne John the younger, Wirkſworth, linen-draper, March 31
Jenkins John, Great Warner ſtreet, linen draper, April 4
Iſaacs George and Michael Iſaacs, Beavis Marks, merchants, April 14
Johnſon Thomas, Kidderminſter, grocer, April 10
Irving William, Liverpool, liquor merchant, April 3
Kirkman Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 23
Keene William, Painſwick, clothier, April 17
King Thomas Preſcott, Weſt Cowes, linen-draper, March 31
Kenney Ann, Briſtol, milliner, April 7
Lloyd Benjamin, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
Levy Moſes, Minories, merchant, April 14
Nicholls John George, Mouſley, merchant, March 31
Payne Joſeph, Lynn, cabinet maker, March 24
Pyke Robert, Liverpool, bread-baker, April 6
Philips Benjamin and William Beacon, Ewer-ſtreet, levigators, March 31
Paterſon James the younger, Great Yarmouth, ſhopkeeper, April 6
Pollard John and John Thompſon, Preſton, muſlin manufacturers, April 16
Paſteur John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, grocer, March 28
Purdie Edward, St. James's Walk, working jeweller, March 28
Packer William, Chamber-ſtreet, tailor, March 31
Richardſon Thomas and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants, March 31
Rodd Edmund, London-ſtreet, merchant, March 31
Royle James, Manchester ſadler, April 18
Robinſon Martin and John Ibbetſon, Drury-lane, grocers, May 5
Sherratt Thomas, Birmingham, currier, April 11
Storey Hannah, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen draper, April 14
Severn Luke, Coleman ſtreet, trunk maker, May 2
Trowhitt Nathaniel, Appleton upon Wiſk, linen manufacturers, March 31
Thomas John, St. James's Place, taylor, April 14
Vaughan William, Pall Mall, tailor, and Alexander Gerard, Glouceſter-ſtreet, dealers and chapmen, April 4
Wilkinſon Samuel and Joſeph Burrough, High Wycomb, linen draper, March 31 final
Walford John, Pall Mall, haberdaſher, April 14
Williamſon Robert, Rock-hill, farmer, April 2
Wyatt John, Cheadle, Wm. Paddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Chadwick, Stow, calico printers, April 23
Witten Sergeant, Stourbridge, dealer and chapman, April 4
Waightman Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, mercer, April 7

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN our laſt we announced the adoption and progreſs of a ſeries of great public meaſures, which had been undertaken by the patriotic and enlightened Adminiſtration which has directed the affairs of this country, ſince the death of Mr. Pitt; but this month we have to perform the afflicting taſk of recording the termination of that adminiſtration, by a ſudden exerciſe of the royal prerogative.

Future hiſtorians may have to record the calamities which may reſult to this country and to Europe, from ſo unforeſeen a fluctuation in our national councils, and from our being deprived, at ſuch a criſis, of that union of experience, talents, and integrity, which ſerved as the baſis of unanimity and public confidence, and which, during the laſt fifteen months, rendered this country happy at home, and great and reſpectable abroad.

Future hiſtorians will alſo be able to develope the *real* cauſes of theſe changes; for the preſent, we muſt be content with the explanations formally made in Parliament by Lords GRENVILLE and HOWICK, nearly in the following terms:

Lord GRENVILLE (in the Houſe of Lords, March 26, 1807)—My Lords, I do not riſe to object to the motion of adjournment, but to ſtate, what your Lordſhips are aware it is perfectly regular for me to do, circumſtances connected with the preſent ſtate of public affairs. I wiſh to ſtate plainly thoſe circumſtances which have led to the preſent ſituation of public affiairs, and to the change in his Majeſty's government; and I am the more anxious to do this in order to obviate thoſe miſrepreſentations which have gone abroad relative to the conduct of my colleagues and myſelf, and that to your Lordſhips, and through you to the public and the country, my conduct and character may be juſtified from thoſe aſperſions which have been thrown upon them. In the year 1801, when the Adminiſtration, at the head of which was the late Mr. Pitt, reſigned their offices, it was not thought expedient, from circumſtances which then exiſted, to ſtate in any public manner the cauſes of that reſignation. The conſequence was, that much miſrepreſentation took place with reſpect to the circumſtances which led to that reſignation; but as I never repented my concurrence in the reſolution to which I have adverted, ſo I have never regretted the conſequences to which it gave birth. But, my Lords, from the nature of the circumſtances which have led to the recent change in his Majeſty's government, and from the nature of the miſrepreſentations which have been directed againſt thoſe from whom his Majeſty's confidence has been withdrawn, I feel it incumbent upon me to ſtate clearly and diſtinctly the circumſtances which actually took place. And I will aſk Noble Lords on the other ſide, to point out any period of our hiſtory in which, as in the preſent caſe, the minutes of the advice given to his Majeſty by his confidential ſervants has ever been, not merely publiſhed, but publiſhed in a garbled and partial manner. My Lords, garbled and partial ſtatements of that advice ſo given to his Majeſty by his confidential ſervants have been publiſhed in the public newſpapers—it is of this I complain, and I truſt your Lordſhips will think I complain with reaſon and juſtice. Had thoſe who, of courſe, on ſucceeding to adminiſtration, came into poſſeſſion of the minutes of advice given by the late Miniſters, conceived that that advice was improperly given, there were two modes in which they might have acted—they might either have moved for the names of thoſe who had given his Majeſty bad advice, together with the advice itſelf, which ought conſtitutionally to be given in writing, or being in poſſeſſion of that advice, they might have made a motion againſt the authors of it. Inſtead, however, of either of theſe modes being adopted, garbled and partial ſtatements, as I have already obſerved, have been publiſhed in the public newſpapers, and the conduct of his Majeſty's late ſervants has thus been groſsly miſrepreſented. Under theſe circumſtances, I felt it to be due to my own character, to petition my Sovereign for permiſſion to make uſe of the advice actually given, and the communications which actually took place, for the purpoſe of publicly juſtifying my conduct and proving the falſehoods of thoſe calumnies which have been circulated againſt my late colleagues and myſelf. His Majeſty, with that kindneſs and benignity which has invariably characteriſed his conduct, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant my requeſt, and thus I am authoriſed to ſtate to your Lordſhips the circumſtances which really took place, and which eventually led to the preſent ſituation of affairs. My Lords, in the year 1801, it was the opinion of that illuſtrious ſtateſman, Mr Pitt, in which opinion I completely concurred, that large further conceſſions ſhould be made to the Catholics of Ireland. It was then thought expedient that a meaſure for that purpoſe ſhould be propoſed to Parliament. That propoſed meaſure not meeting with his Majeſty's approbation, the conſequence was the reſignation of the then Miniſters. The reſult was different in the preſent caſe, for reaſons which I ſhall preſently ſtate. I at that period thought it my duty to reſign, and chearfully ſacrificed all thoſe perſonal conſiderations which may be ſuppoſed to attach to the

the ſituation of one of his Majeſty's Miniſters. My Lords, I will ſacrifice thoſe conſiderations over and over again, upon the ſame principle. It is undoubtedly true, that no pledge was given to the Catholics of Ireland that further conceſſions to them ſhould be one of the reſults of the Union; their conſent was undoubtedly not purchaſed by any ſuch promiſe. It is well known, however, from the ſpeeches in Parliament, upon the great queſtion of the Union, and we know that what is ſaid in Parliament, ſomehow or other becomes known to the public, that the underſtanding upon the ſubject certainly was, that further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland, might, and ought to be a meaſure conſequent upon the Union. That ſuch a meaſure was not only politic and expedient, but abſolutely neceſſary, was the opinion, as I have already ſtated, of that great and illuſtrious ſtateſman, Mr. Pitt; it was alſo the opinion of his great and illuſtrious rival, Mr. Fox. Theſe eminent ſtateſmen concurred in opinion in three great meaſures of policy, namely, the eſtabliſhment of the Sinking Fund, the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, and the neceſſity of further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland. The firſt of theſe meaſures was adopted on its firſt propoſition; the ſecond, the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, met with much, in my opinion, miſtaken oppoſition, but has at length been carried. With reſpect to the third meaſure, namely, conceſſions to the Catholics, if this were to be decided by authorities alone, it would be ſufficient to quote thoſe I have mentioned, the opinions of the two greateſt ſtateſmen England has produced, both now unfortunately loſt to the country. My Lords, ſubſequent to the period I have mentioned, namely, the reſignation of his Majeſty's Miniſters in 1801, ſeveral offers were made to me to take a ſhare in the Adminiſtration of public affairs; my ſentiments with reſpect to conceſſions to the catholics, being at the ſame time thoroughly known. My not acceding to thoſe offers, however, was in ſome degree on other grounds. When by the death of Mr. Pitt a ſtate of public affairs aroſe, in conſequence of which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his commands to me to form a new government; I obeyed his Majeſty's commands, and proceeded in the formation of a new government. My ſentiments reſpecting the Catholics of Ireland were then, as before, thoroughly known, as well as thoſe of ſeveral of my colleagues. We entered into Adminiſtration, my Lords, without any reſerve being made as to the line of conduct we ſhould adopt reſpecting the Catholics of Ireland, or in any other way, or as to any meaſures which we might think it our duty to recommend to his Majeſty. The ſtate of Ireland, from its great importance with reference to the general intereſts of the Empire, neceſſarily became a great object of anxiety and deliberation amongſt his Majeſty's Miniſters. This anxious attention was directed to that country, where, by the wiſdom and firmneſs of the Noble Duke who repreſents his Majeſty in Ireland, the commotions which aroſe were ſuppreſſed, by the interference of the Civil Power, and without having recourſe to thoſe meaſures of coercion and reſtraint, which could only tend to irritate the minds of the people, and which his Majeſty's Miniſters were moſt ſolicitous to avoid. The Catholic Queſtion—the large Queſtion I mean, was alſo prevented from preſſing upon the conſideration of Parliament during the laſt ſeſſion. Subſequently, however, my Lords, the queſtion of further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland preſſed itſelf upon the conſideration of his Majeſty's Miniſters from a variety of cauſes. The overthrow of the kingdom of Pruſſia by the inveterate enemy of this country, placed in the power of that enemy a larger portion of Continental territory, a greater extent of coaſt, and a greater number of points, from whence an attack might be directed againſt this country than had ever before been in the poſſeſſion of any power with whom we were at war. It naturally, therefore, became an object of the greateſt importance to place the United Empire in a ſtill greater ſtate of ſecurity, and to leave, if poſſible, no vulnerable part. This could only effectually be done by calling to our aid the whole population of the Empire, and rendering them effective for the purpoſe of reſiſting any ſuch attempt, on whatever point it might be made. The moſt effectual means of attaining ſo deſirable, ſo neceſſary an object, appeared to us to be the recruiting the ſuperabundant population of Ireland into the military ſervice of the Empire. Ireland, increaſing in commerce and in agriculture, alſo increaſes in population, beyond the means which the country affords for the ſupport of that increaſed population. Our object was to conciliate four millions of people, and to knit together, in one common bond of union, the whole of his Majeſty's ſubjects. In this view of the ſubject, the next conſideration was the means by which this was to be effected. In the year 1793, in conſequence of a ſpeech made from the Throne, by his Majeſty's authority, to the Iriſh Parliament, an Act was paſſed empowering his Majeſty to grant commiſſions in the military ſervice in Ireland, to Catholics, with the exception that they ſhould not be Generals on the Staff; and that they ſhould not hold the offices of Commander in Chief or Maſter General of the Ordnance. This Act, my Lords, I contend, in the liberal conſtruction which ought to be given to it, extends equally to the naval ſervice. Various important conſiderations preſſed upon his Majeſty's Miniſters the neceſſity of not merely extending the proviſions of this Act to Great Britain, but alſo of enlarging them. In looking forward to any attempt of our enemy to execute his threats of invaſion, it of courſe muſt be an object of the greateſt importance that all the troops of the Empire ſhould be diſpoſable to be ſent to any point which

which may be threatened. To this desirable object, however, the subsisting law formed an insurmountable obstacle. Catholics might become in Ireland, Majors, Lieutenant-colonels, or Colonels, but the moment such officers landed in England, however pressing the exigencies of the public service, they must either do that, which in any other situation would be disgraceful to a soldier; namely, quit their regiments, or act in defiance of the law of the land and be subject to all its penalties. The same disability applied to the navy. Another gross and glaring incongruity was, that Catholics after having risen to a high rank in the army, and displayed the greatest military skill and science, could not, on account of their difference of opinion in religious matters, be entrusted with a command. Not merely this view of the subject, but, I was then, and still am of opinion, that the Catholic gentry and higher order of Yeomanry in Ireland, never can be conciliated, unless they have the means afforded them of providing for their younger sons by sending them into the military or naval service of the Empire. Of the peasantry of that country, the number in our military service is inconceivably small, those from whom they receive their religious opinions, objecting to their entering into a service where they are debarred the free exercise of their religion. Under all these circumstances, and considering these distinctions to be wholly inconsistent with the idea of an United Kingdom; knowing at the same time that the Catholics of Ireland were considering of petitioning Parliament, in order to bring the great question respecting them again before the Legislature, his Majesty's Ministers thought it expedient to frame a measure for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Act of 1793 to this country; and, at the same time, enlarging its benefits, in the hope of inducing the Catholics to postpone bringing under consideration the large question, which they proposed, and at the same time of adding essentially to the strength of the country. I do not wish to conceal my opinion, that the Catholics of Ireland in persisting to bring that question again into discussion at the present moment, are injuring their own cause, and injuring the general interests of the Empire. It having been determined by his Majesty's Ministers to frame a measure, as I have already stated, it was found upon consideration that it must also be extended to Protestant Dissenters. It would have been unjust to have given privileges to the Catholics, which were denied to the Protestant Dissenters; and in this country where Protestant Reformed Religion is the established religion, if it were to become a question between that body and the Catholics, I certainly should feel it my duty to give a preference to the former. His Majesty's Ministers having thus determined to extend those privileges to the Protestant Dissenters, which it would have been unjust to have withheld from them, at the same time that they were granted to the Catholics, the Bill was so framed as to extend to all his Majesty's subjects without distinction, enabling them to hold Commissions in the army or navy, on taking the oath of allegiance, and an oath to support the Constitution as by law established. I now come, my Lords, to the points more immediately connected with the circumstances that have recently happened. His Majesty's Ministers conceiving the measure to which I have alluded to be indispensably necessary, felt it also to be their duty to represent that opinion to his Majesty, and to propose the measure for his Majesty's approbation. It is undoubtedly true, my Lords that it is the right, as it is the duty, of a Member of Parliament to bring forward any measure which he conceives to be conducive to the welfare or interests of the country; but it is also true, in the practical frame of our Constitution, that those Members of Parliament who are likewise his Majesty's Ministers, ought not to bring forward any measure which may be conceived, in consequence of its being so brought forward, to be a measure of Government, without first obtaining his Majesty's approbation. On presenting this measure for his Majesty's previous approbation, I conceived that his Majesty had signified his assent to its proposal. My Lords, there has been on this subject a misunderstanding and a misapprehension.—This I have from a quarter which not only I am inclined to believe, but which it is my duty to believe. Understanding, however, my Lords, as I certainly did at that time, that his Majesty had assented to the proposed measure to the extent stated, a dispatch was prepared to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be communicated by him to the Catholics with whom he had been in the habit of communicating, a draft of which I laid before his Majesty for his approbation. This draft referred, in its commencement, to the Act of the Irish Parliament of 1793, and then stated that it was intended to propose to Parliament, to extend and enlarge the provisions of that Act in the manner I have already stated. To this draft some repugnance was expressed by his Majesty, and his Ministers felt it to be their duty to make a representation to his Majesty on the subject, who received it with the utmost kindness and benignity, and afterwards assented to the dispatch, which was, in consequence, sent to the Duke of Bedford, and is expressed in the terms which I have already stated. The Catholics, on receiving the communication, expressed a doubt whether it was intended to enable them to become Generals on the Staff, and, in consequence of an application to the Lord Lieutenant, he sent over a dispatch, requesting an answer upon that point. This dispatch, as it is the duty of Ministers with respect to all dispatches, was laid before his Majesty. An answer was prepared, stating that it was intended to enable Catholics to become Generals on the Staff, and to open to them all commissions in the army and navy. To the draft of this dispatch

I underſtood his Majeſty to aſſent. My Lords, I cannot repeat in this Houſe the expreſſion uſed by my Sovereign. I have already ſtated that I underſtood his Majeſty to aſſent to the meaſure. I now find that there was a miſunderſtanding upon the ſubject. More than this, my Lords, in conſequence of our conceiving that his Majeſty had aſſented to the meaſure, a bill was prepared, embracing the objects which I have already ſtated, and which bill one of my colleagues (Lord Howick) preſented to his Majeſty, for his approbation, previous to its being brought forward in Parliament. When I mention Lord Howick, it is needleſs to ſtate the ſtrict, high, and punctilious honour which actuates his conduct. He certainly underſtood his Majeſty to aſſent to the bill's being propoſed. I was waiting to be introduced to an audience of his Majeſty, when Lord Howick quitted his Majeſty's preſence, and ſtated to me, with the impreſſion recent on his mind, that his Majeſty had conſented to the introduction of the propoſed meaſure. This was on Wedneſday the 4th of March. The bill, my Lords, was propoſed the next day, by Lord Howick, in another place; and, ſupported by that clear and convincing eloquence which he always diſplays, it was approved of by many of the moſt reſpectable characters in Parliament. My Lords, it was not till the Wedneſday following, one week afterwards, that I underſtood his Majeſty to diſſent to the propoſed meaſure; and then, undoubtedly, I did underſtand that there had been a miſapprehenſion in ſuppoſing that his Majeſty had given his conſent to the meaſure to the extent to which it was propoſed to carry it. Having, however, aſcertained that his Majeſty did diſapprove of the meaſure, the ſtep which ought then to be adopted became a ſubject of anxious conſideration amongſt his Majeſty's Miniſters—The firſt reſolution to which we came, in our anxiety to conform to his Majeſty's feelings, and at the ſame time to effect ſome part of the object which we had in view was, to modify the bill, and to render it nothing more than the bill of 1793, extended to this country without any enlargement of its proviſions. My Lords, I carried this reſolution on the Friday following to his Majeſty, who graciouſly expreſſed his approbation of it. When, however, his Majeſty's Miniſters came to conſider the ſubject more fully, it was found to be utterly impracticable to to modify the bill, and at the ſame time to ſupport it by any thing like argument. The bill was already before Parliament, and no poſſibility appeared of being enabled to anſwer ſatisfactorily the queſtions which would undoubtedly be put, as to the reaſons for thus limiting the object of the bill, after propoſing it on a much more enlarged ſcale; nor did there appear any courſe of argument by which the excluſion of Proteſtant Diſſenters from the privileges granted to Catholics, or the excluſion of the latter from becoming Generals on the Staff, as originally propoſed, could poſſibly be ſupported. His Majeſty's Miniſters therefore finding it impracticable to ſupport the bill in its modified ſhape, at length came to a reſolution, which cannot be defended upon a rigid principle, namely, to let the bill drop altogether. I am aware, my Lords, that this is the leaſt juſtifiable part of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters upon ſtrict and rigid principles; but I am ſure that your Lordſhips will do juſtice to the motives which actuated our conduct; and if our conduct in that inſtance cannot be juſtified upon rigid principles, at leaſt theſe motives will be conſidered as a juſtification. On coming, however, to this reſolution, his Majeſty's Miniſters thought it their duty, aware that there was no hope of preventing the Catholics of Ireland from preſenting their petition to Parliament, and deſirous, although they were prevented from expreſſing any opinion of Government favourable to further conceſſions to the Catholics, that they might expreſs their opinions as Members of Parliament reſpecting the ſtate of Ireland, and the policy or neceſſity of ſuch conceſſions; convinced, alſo, that they ought to reſerve to themſelves the right of adviſing his Majeſty reſpecting ſuch meaſures as they might deem neceſſary, with reference to the ſtate of Ireland, came likewiſe to a reſolution, humbly to ſubmit to his Majeſty, that in giving up the propoſed bill, they ſhould not be conſidered as reſtrained from giving ſuch advice or propoſing ſuch meaſures to his Majeſty "for his deciſion" as in their judgment ſhould be called for by the ſtate of Ireland. My Lords, I repeat thoſe three words, "for his deciſion," becauſe they have been omitted in the partial and garbled ſtatement of the minutes of Council which have been publiſhed, an omiſſion than which nothing can more clearly ſhew the deſign which has been attempted to be carried into effect, of baſely calumniating our characters and miſrepreſenting our conduct. My Lords, on carrying this reſolution to his Majeſty, I received a written requiſition requiring that we ſhould pledge ourſelves not to propoſe at any future time any further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland, or any meaſure connected with that ſubject. To this pledge we could not agree, conſiſtently with our oaths as privy councillors, for what, my Lords, does the oath of a privy councillor require? that he ſhould give ſuch advice to his Majeſty without fear, favour, or affection, as he in the exerciſe of his judgment ſhall deem to be called for by the exigencies of public affairs; and how then can a privy councillor, without violating his oath, give a pledge which would prevent him from doing his duty, and which would preclude him, whatever might be the urgency of public affairs, from laying before his Majeſty theſe conſiderations which that urgency might demand? A privy councillor acting thus, would, after taking an oath to do his duty, give a pledge not to do his duty. Is it to be endured that a privy councillor ſhall give a pledge, that whatever circumſtances may ariſe in future, and however imperiouſly they may demand the execution of a particular meaſure,

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he ſhall not lay before his Majeſty the conſideration of it? Can it be poſſible that the noble lords on the other ſide, who have ſucceeded us, have given ſuch a pledge as the condition of their coming into office, and that whatever may be the future ſtate of Ireland, we are to be told whenever that ſubject comes before Parliament, that they cannot lay the conſideration of it before his Majeſty. My Lords, ſuch a principle ſtrikes at the root of the conſtitution, inaſmuch as it tends to overthrow that excellent maxim, that "The King can do no wrong." Nothing can be more fatal to the intereſts of the country, or pregnant with more danger to the conſtitution, than the adoption and maintenance of ſuch a principle. My Lords, we may have erred in our judgment, but we have done that which we conceived to be our duty. Let not thoſe who have ſucceeded us imagine that they have ſucceeded to an eaſy taſk. We did not ſucceed to "a bed of roſes," neither have we left a bed of roſes. The commerce and the finances of the country we have left ſomewhat better than we found them. Our foreign relations we have left in a better ſtate than we found them. Let me, however, call the ſerious and anxious attention of Noble Lords on the other ſide to the ſtate of Ireland. If perſecution for the ſake of differences in religious opinions were again to be revived in this country, can there be a queſtion that it would produce the moſt dreadful diſſentions, and if, my Lords, the ſyſtem acted upon in Ireland by the Noble Duke who repreſents his Majeſty in that country, or the Earl of Hardwicke, his predeceſſor, is to be reverſed, and a ſyſtem of perſecution, coercion, and reſtraint, to be ſubſtituted, no human being can foreſee the incalculable miſchiefs that would reſult from ſuch a ſyſtem. When we know that our enemy has fixed upon one point of the Britiſh dominions where he thinks invaſion practicable, and that that point is Ireland, ſurely it requires more than ordinary care, more than ordinary meaſures, to remove the cauſes of all thoſe unhappy diſſentions which have given riſe in that Country to thoſe inſurrections which have produced ſuch dreadful effects. If they do not conſider the ſtate of Ireland with theſe views, the greateſt danger may reſult to the intereſts of the empire.

Lord Howick, on the ſame day, in the Commons, roſe and ſpoke to the following effect:

It is well known for it muſt be in the recollection of the houſe and of the country, what principles and opinions were held by the ſeveral members of the late adminiſtration upon the ſubject of the Catholics. Their opinions, indeed, were but recently manifeſted in their ſpeeches and their votes. They came into adminiſtration with this general knowledge of their opinions, and ſurely it could not be ſuppoſed that any of thoſe members would be capable of giving up his opinion for the ſake of office and emolument. In fact, no member did indicate any ſuch diſpoſition. No requiſition, indeed, of that nature, was attempted to be made. If any ſuch ſtipulation had been aſked, moſt certainly I ſhould have felt myſelf bound by a ſenſe of honour and of duty, immediately to decline it. At the ſame time, however, that I came into office, retaining of courſe with other of my colleagues preciſely the ſame ſentiment upon the Catholic queſtion which we profeſſed when out of power, ſtill it could not be diſſembled that a well known difficulty ſtood in the way of its ſucceſs. As we came into power unfettered upon this point, and called upon, as we felt, by the nature of our ſituation, to adviſe any meaſure which might appear to us expedient to adopt for the general ſecurity of the country, and the benefit of the government, we muſt naturally bear in mind thoſe points to which we ſtood pledged, and for the ſucceſs of which, from a conviction of their rectitude, we muſt be anxious; but ſtill our reſolution was not to preſs any queſtion which might be hoſtile to the perſonal feelings of the king; for any attempt of that nature would have been, we felt, inconſiſtent with the duty, the affection, and the reſpect we owed to our ſovereign. With theſe principles my colleagues entered into the adminiſtration. Their opinion upon the merits of the Catholic claims were well known; but aware of the obſtacles which prevented their attainment, they hoped, by a prudent and conciliating ſyſtem of government, to reconcile the Catholics, and to keep the Catholic queſtion at reſt. They did however reſolve, immediately upon their introduction to power, to turn their attention in a very peculiar degree, to the affairs of Ireland; and events occurred towards the cloſe of the laſt year, which ſerved to augment their reſolution. The ſtate of that moſt valuable, and, I am afraid, moſt vulnerable part of the empire, engaged our moſt ſerious conſideration; and the diſturbances which notoriouſly prevailed in the weſtern part of that country naturally operated to increaſe our ſolicitude. The conſequence of theſe deliberations was a determination to adopt immediate means of tranquilizing and conciliating the people of Ireland, and, although urged by a Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Perceval, much fonder of the policy of force than I am, to reſort to meaſures of extraordinary ſeverity—although urged by him, rather eagerly as I remember, at a very early period of the diſturbances, to have recourſe to rigour, we determined to abſtain from all ſeverity not warranted by the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and, thank God, we ſucceeded in reſtoring tranquility by reſorting only to the juſt operation of the law. Among the meaſures which appeared to us as expedient to be adopted for the conciliation of Ireland, the admiſſion of Catholics to hold commiſſions in the army and navy ſuggeſted itſelf as one of the firſt.* This we conceived not only ſafe but proper to propoſe without delay. In addition to the other reaſons which

preſented themſelves in its favour, it ſtruck us, in the preſent ſtate of the empire, as particularly material to be attended to, promiſing, as it did, to augment the means of recruiting our public force by the introduction of men into the ſervice, which by the ill underſtood policy of the preſent ſyſtem had been altogether excluded. It was agreed, as I before obſerved, that the catholics ſhould, at leaſt, have the ſame privilege with regard to the holding of commiſſions in this country as was granted to them by the law of Ireland. After much diſcuſſion it was the unanimous opinion of his Majeſty's miniſters, that this conceſſion ſhould be promptly made, as it appeared calculated to contribute to the tranquillity of Ireland; by holding out an encouragement to the gentlemen of that country to enter into the army and navy in the hope of advancement; by taking off for the increaſe of the public force from what ſeemed a ſuperabundant population; by drawing as it were even from the very ſources of diſcontent the means of our ſtrength. Such was our view of the ſubject. We looked to the conceſſion, which I have not alluded to as an act likely to injure or even to alarm the intereſts of the eſtabliſhed church, but as one materially tending to fortify that intereſt, becauſe materially tending to the general intereſt of the empire. For is not the ſtrength of the country the means of ſecurity to the eſtabliſhed church? Can the one be ſafe if the other be in danger? If Ireland were alienated from its connection with this country, where would be the ſecurity of the empire? If ſuch an alienation were to take place, what, in God's name, would become of the eſtabliſhed church? upon what ground then can this meaſure be propoſed, which has ſuch an obvious tendency to add to our ſtrength, by ſecuring the attachment of a great proportion of our people? The late miniſters were as I have ſaid, clearly engaged in conſidering the affairs of Ireland, and had arrived at a certain reſult when they received diſpatches from his excellency the lord lieutenant, ſtating, that the Catholics had manifeſted a reſolution to preſs their claims upon the attention of parliament. With the opinions that I hold, and the ſolicitude that I felt upon the ſubject, I have no heſitation in ſaying, that I did by every means in my power, as far as private advice could extend, endeavour to diſſuade the Catholics from ſuch a proceeding. The knowledge however of their intention was an additional inducement with my colleagues to preſs for [illegible] the meaſure of conceſſion I have already deſcribed. We had a hope that if prompt [illegible] ceded to it might have the effect of in[illegible] the Catholics to abandon the purſuit [illegible] an object which, from certain circumſtances, they could not be unaware there was little reaſon to hope for; while, at the ſame time we felt that, both from principle and policy, the conceſſion ought to be made. We had little apprehenſion of encountering any objection in our endeavours to procure for the Catholics the ſame privilege which was granted to them in Ireland by the act of 1793. For to this conceſſion we recolled that the ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and the lord chancellor of that country alſo, ſtood ſpecifically pledged at the time the law was enacted. This pledge, indeed, was on record in a diſpatch from Lord Buckingham, then Mr. Hobart, in which the promiſe of this conceſſion to the Iriſh Catholics was diſtinctly made. Conſidering the meaſure, therefore, not more as an act of policy than as a neceſſary evidence of conſiſtency, honour, and good faith, we determined to bring it forward. We did hope, indeed, that ſuch reaſons as I have ſtated would have operated ſo powerfully as to obviate any oppoſition whatever. On thoſe grounds, therefore, it was propoſed to lay before his Majeſty a detailed diſpatch, which we thought it expedient to tranſmit to the lord lieutenant, ſtating the nature of the meaſure we had in contemplation to propoſe to parliament, in order that it ſhould be communicated to the Catholics. This diſpatch was ſent to his Majeſty by a cabinet miniſter, and his Majeſty returned it with an expreſſion of repugnance to the meaſure. But, upon receiving this intelligence, miniſters drew up a reſpectful repreſentation, containing all the reaſons which operated in their minds to recommend the conceſſion propoſed, and this repreſentation was forwarded to his majeſty, who after ſome deliberation was graciouſly pleaſed to communicate his conſent to the meaſure. Under this authority the original diſpatch was ſent to the Duke of Bedford, and upon receipt of it in Dublin, a meeting took place between the lord chancellor, Mr. Eliot, his grace's ſecretary, and ſome diſtinguiſhed members of the Catholic body; to whom Mr. Eliot, in addition, ſtated, that this bill was not propoſed to them as an inducement to any compromiſe of their claims for total emancipation, but offered to them as an act of juſtice. When the ſubſtance of the diſpatch was ſtated to theſe gentlemen, one of them, Mr. O'Connor, aſked Mr. Eliot, whether it was meant by the propoſed meaſure that all offices, including thoſe on the ſtaff, ſhould be acceſſible to Catholics? To this Mr Eliot replied, that the diſpatch mentioned all offices whatever; but yet having ſome doubt, he could not give a decided anſwer upon the point referred to in the queſtion. This queſtion having been communicated to miniſters, by Mr. Eliot, a ſecond diſpatch was drawn up, removing Mr. Eliot's doubt, and authoriſing him to give a decided anſwer to Mr. O'Connor's queſtion. This ſecond diſpatch was laid before his Majeſty, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to return it without any objection or comment whatever. It was therefore immediately forwarded to Ireland. However, upon the point ſome differences of opinion did ariſe. Doubts were entertained, it is but fair to ſay, by ſome members of the cabinet, as to the extent

tent of this meaſure. I ſtate the facts as they occurred. My object is to ſtate the caſe literally as it aroſe. The cabinet miniſters I have alluded to, declared that they were not, in the firſt inſtance, aware of the full extent of the meaſure, and to that extent they ſtrongly expreſſed their objection; but the diſpatch had been previouſly tranſmitted to the Duke of Bedford.

It has been ſtated by ſome perſons who have animadverted upon this tranſaction; that Miniſters were not warranted in bringing forward a public meaſure without previouſly obtaining the conſent of his Majeſty. But this extravagant propoſition ſcarcely deſerves ſerious notice. According to any rational publication on the ſubject, the duty of a Miniſter appears to be two-fold. He may act in a double capacity upon different occaſions—namely, as a Miniſter, and as an individual member of parliament. There was no Miniſter who had not acted ſo occaſionally. If indeed it were culpable to purſue the courſe, ſome extravagant writers now maintain, Mr. Pitt's conduct upon the Slave Trade and Parliamentary Reform, would have been highly cenſurable—for that diſtinguiſhed ſtateſman, in both theſe inſtances, brought forward the propoſitions as an individual member of parliament. —The conſtitutional diſtinction which, in concurrence with my colleagues, I take between the duty of a Miniſter in the one caſe and the other, is this—that when a Miniſter brings forward any motion as a meaſure of government which has undergone any diſcuſſion in the Cabinet, he violates his duty, unleſs ſuch meaſure ſhall have received the ſanction of that authority. I ſhould of courſe feel myſelf very culpable, if I attempted to bring forward any meaſure in Parliament as a miniſterial meaſure, unleſs I had previouſly ſubmitted that meaſure to the conſideration of the King, and obtained his Majeſty's conſent to its adoption. It was therefore I laid before his Majeſty all the particulars with regard to the meaſure reſpecting the Catholics, and waited to obtain his Majeſty's approbation before I attempted to ſubmit the conſideration of that meaſure to this Houſe.

The ſecond diſpach which I have ſtated to have been ſent to the Duke of Bedford on the 12th of February was drawn up by me, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of Lord Spencer; and in this it will be recollected Mr. Eliot was authorized to give a decided anſwer to Mr. O'Connor. That diſpatch I ſent to Windſor on Monday for his Majeſty's approbation, and on Tueſday following it was returned without any objection or comment whatever, as I have already ſtated. But what ſerved more diſtinctly to impreſs my mind with an opinion of his Majeſty's complete acquieſcence in the meaſure is this, that I had the honour of ſeeing him on the Thurſday following, and he expreſſed not even a hint of any objection to it. I immediately forwarded the diſpatch I had written to the Duke of Bedford, and on the following day ſtated in this Houſe my intention to propoſe a clauſe in the Mutiny Bill, to anſwer the purpoſe which I had underſtood his Majeſty to have ſanctioned. After ſome further conſideration however, it was ſuggeſted that in point of form it would not be correct to ingraft ſuch a clauſe on the Mutiny Bill. In conſequence of this ſuggeſtion it was determined to make the clauſe the ſubject of a ſeparate bill. On the Wedneſday following the adoption of this determination, after the bill was brought in and read a firſt time, I attended at St. James's, and after ſome converſation with his Majeſty about my own office, his Majeſty aſked me what was the buſineſs in the Houſe that evening? I anſwered, among other things, a motion for the ſecond reading of this bill, which had been made a ſeparate bill, mentioning the conſiderations I have ſtated to the Houſe. His Majeſty aſked, whether the bill was the ſame as the act of the Iriſh Parliament? I ſtated the difference to be what I communicated to his Majeſty ſome days before in the diſpatch addreſſed to the Duke of Bedford, and repeated the reaſons which appeared to me to juſtify that difference; and here I muſt acknowledge that his Majeſty did expreſs his diſapprobation of the meaſure. Gentlemen may rely that I ſhall frankly ſtate all the facts; but although his Majeſty did not expreſs his diſapprobation, ſtill I did not conceive the conſent withdrawn he had originally given to the introduction of this meaſure, and I was very naturally the leſs inclined to think ſo from this circumſtance, that Lord Grenville had an audience of his Majeſty after I left him, and his Majeſty mentioned not one word upon the ſubject to my noble friend.—Upon the following day alſo I ſaw his Majeſty, but heard nothing further of his objection, nor did for the whole of the week, although I had frequent opportunities of hearing from, and ſome converſations with the king. In conſequence of an unfortunate event which occurred in my family, I was for ſome days abſent from buſineſs and this Houſe, and that abſence produced a poſtponement of the order for the ſecond reading of this bill. During this period I had not ſeen his Majeſty, but I underſtood that he had communicated to Lord Grenville his decided objection to the meaſure referred to, and that his Majeſty conceived the extent of it to be far beyond that to which he had originally given his aſſent. From that circumſtance I was led to ſuſpect that I had miſunderſtood his Majeſty; I accordingly demanded an audience, in order to uſe my endeavours for the purpoſe of ſatisfying his Majeſty's mind upon the ſubject, but my endeavours had not the effect of removing his Majeſty's objections, and I had the regret to find that I had miſunderſtood his Majeſty, or that he had completely miſunderſtood me. However, from an anxious wiſh to avoid giving any pain to his Majeſty's feelings, I endeavoured, in concert with my colleagues, ſo

to

to modify the bill as to reconcile it to his Majesty's wishes. But after a good deal of deliberation we found that it could not be modified as to obviate his objections, without destroying the vital essence of the measure—without doing away that which would be satisfactory to the Catholics, or likely to produce any of the important consequences which we had in view upon its original introduction; we therefore proposed to abandon it altogether, in deference to the feelings of his Majesty. Any man who has a just mind cannot but beware that it must have been a painful sacrifice of personal feelings to public duty. But I trust that wherever that kind of sacrifice becomes necessary for such an object, no man will be found more willing to submit to it than I shall.

Having agreed to give up this bill altogether, we did at the same time feel it necessary, for the vindication of our character, to insert a minute in the proceedings of the Cabinet, stating the grounds upon which we were induced to give up the measure—that we would not press any proceeding which might appear to be hostile to his Majesty's feelings, but that from the opinions and principles we had on many occasions expressed in Parliament, and from a just solicitude for the interest of this Empire, we must consistently reserve to ourselves the right of submitting at all times for his decision, such measures as we might deem advisable and expedient for the benefit of Ireland.

With regard to the propriety of inserting this minute, I would appeal to any man of right feeling, whether in justice to the King and to ourselves, we could abstain from recording the ground upon which we acted. One course only remained for myself and my colleagues in the situation in which we stood, after withdrawing a measure of great public moment, through respect for the feelings of the King, that is, to insert the minute referred to, thus recording the ground upon which we had so acted, and expressing our intentions for the future. Looking to our own reputation—looking to the maintenance of our consistency—looking to the probable introduction of a petition from the Catholics, could we, with any sense we owed to ourselves, hesitate to record that which meant only to express a reservation of that right, which, if we had consented to abandon, we must have rendered ourselves unworthy the esteem even of ourselves? To this minute I would refer for the vindication of our view and conduct both with regard to our Sovereign and our Country, and particularly against the charge advanced against us, which can only be supported by an invidiously garbled extract from that very minute. But supposing we had omitted altogether to insert this minute, with which some persons affect to find fault, how should we stand in a certain event? Let us take it the other way—that I had come down to this House and withdrawn this Bill, without making any statement whatever of the grounds upon which I was induced to adopt such a proceeding—and that afterwards, upon the introduction of the Catholic Petition, my colleagues and I should declare our opinion in favour of it without any previous intimation of our intention to the King—What would his Majesty be disposed to think of us, and what sort of charge would this House be warranted in making against us? I say, therefore, nothing can more strongly manifest our deference for the King's opinion, and our disposition to act with frankness and candour towards his Majesty, than this precise minute—which only means to reserve to ourselves the right which belongs to any individual member of parliament, of bringing forward any measure which he may think necessary for the public interest. But what will the House think of a proposition being distinctly made to us tantamount to an absolute surrender of that right? Not contented with the sacrifice which I have so often mentioned to the feelings of the King, it was actually proposed to us, not only that we should withdraw the latter part of the minute, but also, substitute in its place a written obligation of a directly opposite nature, pledging ourselves never to bring forward again the measure we had abandoned; nay more, never to propose any thing connected with the Catholic Question.

Much as this proposition may astonish the House, I feel fully satisfied from the opportunity which my official communication has afforded me of judging of the nature of his opinions, that he is actuated by the purest motives. Of the benevolent intentions of his Majesty for the interests of his people in this transaction, so far as he is personally concerned, I entertain not the slightest doubt, but of his advisers I can say nothing. But I will appeal to this House and the country whether such an obligation could be patiently discussed, much less subscribed, by any man who ever entertained a correct notion of public duty, or who was unsusceptible of a feeling worthy of a respectable public station. Need I add that this proposition was such as my colleagues and myself found it utterly impossible to assent to; and having respectfully communicated our dissent from it to the King, we on the next day received an intimation from his Majesty that he must look out for other Ministers. These Ministers he has accordingly succeeded in finding, and on Wednesday last my colleagues and I delivered up the seals of office to his Majesty.

I trust that, in the statement I have made, I have established a sufficient guard against any further misrepresentation. I have shewn, I hope to the satisfaction of the House, these three important facts—1st, That the Bill referred to was not proposed in this House until his Majesty was fully apprized of it;—2dly, That whatever misunderstanding might have arisen, the fault was not with us, as his Majesty was afforded ample opportunity, in the documents

documents laid before him, and in his communication with us, completely to underſtand the object of the bill;—and 3dly, That when we found the bill was diſagreeable to his Majeſty's feelings we, in deference to theſe feelings, immediately abandoned it, accompanying that abandonment by a written minute, frankly intimating to his Majeſty our future intentions, expreſſing, however, our reſolution of ſubmitting thoſe intentions at all times "for his Majeſty's deciſion,"—and declining a compact which was as little likely to be advantageous to him, as to be honourable for us.

The Houſe of Commons has teſtified its opinion of the new miniſtry, by dividing againſt them 208 againſt 115. Of courſe, it is to be hoped that this deciſion, and the diſapprobation of the country at large, will have their effect in the proper quarter, and conſequently the new Adminiſtration be of very ſhort duration.

The gallant Sir Home Popham, who, to the valour characteriſtic of his profeſſion, unites uncommon general talents, was impoliticly brought to trial at the beginning of the month, for having effected the important capture of Buenos Ayres, a place within the limits of his naval command; and in attacking which, without poſitive orders, he conſidered himſelf as exerciſing the diſcretion which it has been cuſtomary to allow to commanders on diſtant ſtations. He was found guilty of the charges brought againſt him, but diſmiſſed, greatly to the ſatisfaction of the public, with no other puniſhment than a reprimand.*

POLAND.

A gleam of ſunſhine has broke through the clouds which darken the political horizon at home, and has announced the retreat and diſcomfiture of the French armies. The bloody battle of Eylau, deſcribed in the following official accounts, was a victory to the allies, inaſmuch as it was none to the hitherto victorious French. It deſtroyed the beſt of the French Generals, and the flower of its army, taught the Ruſſians not to fear its aſſault, and ſet bounds to its progreſs. Famine and the climate have effected as much as the ſword of the allies, and it is underſtood that the head quarters of the French army are now removed to Thorn, after having buried half its numbers in the ſwamps of Poland, and deſtroyed and depopulated a country which it found in the enjoyment of peace and plenty! The abſurd and inſatiable ambition of the modern Attila, aided by his ferocious banditti, is eſtimated to have occaſioned the death of a million of human beings, beſides entailing unſpeakable miſeries on twenty millions more, ſince his wanton march againſt his ally the king of Pruſſia, in October laſt!

Fifty-eighth Bulletin.

"*Pruſſian Eylau, Feb.* 9.

"A quarter of a league from the little town of Eylau there is a flat eminence, which defends the entrance of that place. Marſhal Soult gave orders to the 46th and the 18th regiments of the line to make themſelves maſters of it. The regiments which defended this eminence were thrown into confuſion; but at the ſame moment a column of Ruſſian cavalry made a charge upon the left of the 18th, and threw ſome of its battalions into diſorder. The dragoons of the regiment of Klein, obſerving this in time, all the troops came to action in Eylau. The enemy had placed ſeveral regiments in a church and church yard, where they made an obſtinate defence; but, after a very murderous affair on both ſides, the poſition was taken about ten at night. Le Grand's diviſion paſſed the night in front of the village, and that of St. Hilaire to the right of it. Marſhal Augereau's corps took poſt to the left. Marſhal Davouſt's corps had begun its march early on the following day, to proceed beyond Eylau, and if the enemy had not changed his poſition, to fall upon his left. Marſhal Ney was on the march to outflank him on his right. In this ſituation both armies paſſed the night.

"The enemy commenced the attack at day break, by a cannonade upon the diviſion of St. Hilaire.

"The Emperor repaired to the poſt at the church, which had been ſo obſtinately defended the day before. He ordered Marſhal Augereau's corps to advance, and cannonade the eminence with 40 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard. A dreadful cannonade enſued on both ſides.

"The Ruſſian army, formed in columns, was only at the diſtance of half cannon ſhot. Every ball told. For a moment it appeared by the enemy's motions, that impatient of ſuffering ſo much, he meant to ſurround our left wing. At the ſame time, Marſhal Davouſt's tiralleurs ſhewed themſelves, while Marſhal Augereau's corps advanced in columns acroſs the plain to attack the enemy's centre, and thus, by dividing his attention, prevented him from falling upon Marſhal Davouſt with his

* An adminiſtration, excellent and virtuous in other reſpects, became in this affair the tool of a deſpicable cabal, and diminiſhed its popularity by attempting to degrade a meritorious commander. Sir Home is, it is ſaid, to be one of the new Lords of the Admiralty, and we hope he will, through life, be as ſucceſsful in defeating the public enemies of his country abroad, as he has been in the preſent inſtance, in triumphing over his perſonal enemies at home.

his whole force. The diviſion of St. Hilaire approaching on the right, both corps were obliged to manœuvre, in order to form a junction with Marſhal Augereau and the diviſion of St. Hilaire in the plain, when a fall of ſnow, ſo thick as to prevent people from ſeeing two paces before them, covered both armies. In this interval the point of direction was loſt, and the columns moving too far to the left, wandered for ſome time in a ſtate of uncertainty. This perplexing obſcurity laſted half an hour, when the weather clearing up, the Grand Duke put himſelf at the head of the cavalry, and with Marſhal Beſſieres and the Imperial Guards, advanced to the ſupport of St Hilaire's diviſion, and attacked the enemy's main body. This is one of the boldeſt manœuvres that has ever been practiſed, and will cover our cavalry with glory. It was rendered neceſſary by the circumſtances in which our columns were then placed. The enemy's cavalry, in attempting to oppoſe this movement, were thrown into diſorder, and the carnage was dreadful. Two lines of Ruſſian infantry were penetrated, and the third only maintained itſelf in conſequence of being covered by a wood. Some ſquadrons of the Guards paſſed twice through the whole of the enemy's army.

"An attack ſo ſplendid and unheard of, which defeated upwards of 20,000 men, and compelled them to leave their artillery, would have decided the victory beyond all doubt, if a wood, and ſome obſtacles in the nature of the ground, had not prevented it General Hautpoult was wounded by a cartridge ſhot. General Dohlman, and a number of his brave ſoldiers, died with glory. But about 100 dragoons, cuiraſſiers, and ſoldiers of the guard, who were found upon the field of battle, lay encircled with upwards of 1000 of the enemy. This part of the field was dreadful to behold.

"During this period, the whole of Marſhal Davouſt's corps moved in purſuit of the enemy. The ſnow, which had fallen frequently in the day, retarded his march, and prevented the junction of his columns. The enemy's loſs is incalculable; our's is conſiderable. Three hundred pieces of cannon, fired during three hours, dealt death on every ſide. Victory, for a long time uncertain, was decided, when Marſhal Davouſt appeared upon the level height, and out-flanked the enemy, who, after ſeveral attempts to regain it, choſe to retreat. At the ſame time Marſhal Ney's corps appeared beyond Altorf on the left wing. He overtook the Pruſſian column that eſcaped from Deppen, flying before him. In the evening he took poſt in the village of Schemsdetten. Several battalions of Ruſſian grenadiers, which had not been in the engagement, appeared before this place; but the 6th regiment of light infantry let them approach the points of their bayonets, and ſoon put them to flight. The enemy was on the following day purſued to the river Fritchling. He retreated acroſs the Pregel. He left 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle, and his wounded. All the houſes along the road by which he retreated is full of them.

"Marſhal Augereau is wounded with a muſket-ball. Generals Desjardens, Heudelet, and Lochet, are wounded. General Corbineau was killed by a cannon ball. Colonel Lacue, of the 55d, and Colonel Lemarois, of the 43d, were killed by cannon-balls. Colonel Bouvieres, of the 11th dragoons, died of his wounds. All have died glorioufly!—The exact number of men which we have loſt is 1900 killed, and 5700 wounded; about 1000 of the latter cannot recover, ſo as to be fit for ſervice any more. All the dead were buried on the 10th. We found 7000 Ruſſians on the field of battle.

"Thus the plan of the enemy, whoſe object in attacking us was to extend themſelves beyond our right wing at Thorn, has proved moſt fatal to them. Between 12 and 15,000 are made priſoners, and an equal number killed and wounded. Eighteen ſtandards, and forty five pieces of cannon, remain as trophies of victory in our hands. They have been too dearly purchaſed, however, by the blood of ſo many brave warriors.

"The unfavourable ſtate of the weather, which under other circumſtances would have been of trifling conſequence, evidently impeded the movements of the French army. Our cavalry and artillery have done wonders. The Imperial Horſe Guard has obtained a degree of glory beyond all precedent, and that is ſaying much. The Foot Guards remained the whole day under arms without firing a muſket, or making any movement. Circumſtances were of that nature which did not permit them to take any part in the attack. Marſhal Augereau's being wounded, was moſt unfortunate; and hence in the hotteſt part of the action, his corps was without a leader.

"This recital exhibits a general ſketch of the day. Many particular events occurred to the honour of the French ſoldiers. The Staff is engaged in collecting an account of them. An uncommon quantity of ammunition was uſed by the artillery, and leſs than uſual by the infantry.

"The Eagle of one battalion of the 18th has not been found; probably it has fallen into the enemy's hands: the regiment, however, is blameleſs. In the ſituation it was placed in, this may be reckoned among the chances of war. The Emperor will preſent it with another Eagle when it ſhall take a ſtandard from the enemy. Our object is completed. The enemy is defeated, and driven one hundred leagues from the Viſtula. The army will reſume its cantonments, and return to its winter-quarters."

A Diſpatch, dated St. Peterſburgh, 17th February, 1807, of which the following is an extract, was received on the 8th of March, from the Marquis of Douglas

Douglas and Clydeſdale, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Peterſburgh, by Lord Viſcount Howick, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

I have the pleaſure of encloſing, for your Lordſhip's information, two Papers, giving an account of a ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſians over the French.

Tranſlation of a Letter from General De Budberg, his Imperial Majeſty's Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency the Marquis of Douglas and Clydeſdale, 3d (15th) February, 1807.

"General Budberg, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, haſtens to communicate to his Excellency the Ambaſſador of his Britannic Majeſty, the following intelligence, which arrived laſt night from the army.

"General Benigſen, after having fallen back for the purpoſe of chooſing a poſition which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a poſition at Preuſſiſch-Eylau. During four days ſucceſſively, his rear-guard, commanded by Major-General Barklay de Tolly, had to withſtand ſeveral vigorous attacks, and on the 26th January (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The conteſt was deſtructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th of Jan —(8th Feb.), early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was conteſted with obſtinacy on both ſides; but towards the evening, the enemy was repulſed on all ſides, and General Benigſen remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle.

"Bonaparte commanded in perſon, and under him Marſhal Augereau, Davouſt, Soult, Ney, and Beſſieres, at the head of the guards, who ſuffered the moſt. Our loſs is from 6 to 8000 men; whilſt that of the enemy is eſtimated at from 12,000 to 15 000. We have alſo taken 12 ſtand of colours, and about 1500 priſoners among whom there are 30 officers.

"The Courier who brought the diſpatches having been ſent off immediately after the battle, the miniſters of his Imperial Majeſty do not yet know all the details of the above-mentioned day.

General Budberg has the honor, &c.

Tranſlation of a Letter from General the Baron de Benigſen to his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia, delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Stawitzki, Aide-de Camp to his Imperial Majeſty.

On the Field of Battle, Preuſſich Eylau, Jan. 27, (Feb. 8) 1807.

"SIRE.—I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majeſty, that the army, the command of which your Majeſty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has juſt taken place has been bloody and deſtructive. It began on the 26th of January, (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and laſted until ſix o'clock in the evening of the 27th of January, (8th Feb.)

The enemy was completely defeated; 1000 priſoners and 12 ſtand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to tranſmit to your Majeſty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Bonaparte attacked me with his beſt troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulſed and beaten on all ſides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre, without the ſmalleſt ſucceſs. After a very briſk fire, they were repulſed at all points, by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry and picked regiments of cuiraſſiers, were deſtroyed.

"I ſhall not fail to tranſmit to yonr Majeſty, as ſoon as poſſible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preuſſiſch-Eylau.

"I think our loſs may perhaps exceed 6000 men; and I certainly do not exaggerate when I ſtate the loſs of the enemy at conſiderably more than 12,000 men.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE Governors of the London Hoſpital have announced that on account of the low ſtate of the funds of that inſtitution only ſeven wards can be opened out of the eighteen, which the houſe contains, and which are capable of receiving nearly four hundred patients. From the reports of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, it appears, that, on every day appointed for the admiſſion of patients, numbers of diſtreſſed objects apply, whom the attending Committee are obliged to refuſe; they can ſelect only the moſt urgent caſes. This inſtitution is ſituated in the midſt of a moſt populous neighbourhood, in which the poor are very numerous, and opulent reſidents but few, on a high road of great traffic, and in the diſtrict of the ſea-faring part of the community, whoſe applications for relief in their many caſualties are continual, and moſt particularly require and deſerve attention and aſſiſtance. Unfortunate ſufferers are received, at any hour of the day or night, without other recommendation than their neceſſity and diſtreſs. The interior arrangement is conducted on the moſt humane and judicious plan. The additional expence of opening all the wards, which would be productive of ſuch incalculable benefits to the poor

poor and advantage to the public, will be ſmall compared with that attending any new inſtitution. The building is complete, the ſeveral officers and attendants are appointed; and, except in the particular of maintenance, little more than the preſent expences will be incurred by the relief of nearly 250 additional patients. For this purpoſe the governors ſolicit ſubſcriptions of public bodies and humane individuals. They have already been ſo ſucceſsful in their applications that the ſums now ſubſcribed amount to about 8000l.

It is with ſincere regret we mention that the very extenſive Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory of Meſſrs. Clementi and Company, Tottenham Court Road, was deſtroyed by fire on Friday the 20th inſtant about five o'clock in the morning. Upon the ſtricteſt enquiry we find that the moſt ſcrupulous precautions againſt danger were as uſual employed the night previous to the fire, and that it is moſt probable it originated in a ſpark paſſing from the flue and reſting in the roof during the whole of the night. Before the engines could be brought to play, the whole of the internal building was one intenſe body of fire. In this deſperate ſtate of things, the workmen belonging to the houſe, by their uncommon exertions, added to thoſe of their neighbours and volunteers, ſaved a much greater part of the Grand and Square Piano Forte Caſes and dry materials than the moſt ſanguine could have deemed poſſible in ſuch a dreadful conflagration. Every tool belonging to the workmen was deſtroyed, but we underſtand a ſubſcription has been moſt liberally commenced by their employers, which promiſes to re-inſtate their loſſes. We are happy to have received the moſt poſitive information, that this extenſive concern will experience no great inconvenience, the finiſhing part of their manufacture being tranſacted at their houſe in the City, where an immenſe quantity of materials were always depoſited.

On Friday morning, March 8th, a dreadful fire broke out at the Globe Inn, St. Saviour's church-yard, Southwark, which entirely conſumed the premiſes. The landlord and his wife, with great difficulty, eſcaped, but two men, two women, and one child, lodgers in the houſe, unfortunately periſhed. The premiſes of Meſſrs. Hinchcliff and Goodall adjoining, were alſo deſtroyed.

MARRIED.

Lord Bagot, to Lady Louiſa Legge, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Lambeth, Lieutenant Colonel Cookſon, of the Royal Horſe Artillery, to Miſs Margaret Remington, only daughter of William R., eſq. of Clapham Road.

Peter Touchet, eſq. of Mortimer-ſtreet, to Miſs Ford, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Francis F.

R. Small, eſq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Savage, of Weymouth-ſtreet, youngeſt daughter of the late George S., of Madras.

Joſiah Kay, eſq. architect, of Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Porden, eldeſt daughter of William P., eſq. of Berners-ſtreet.

Charles Combe, eſq. ſon of Dr. C., of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Payne Georges, eldeſt daughter of the late William Payne G., eſq. of Mancheſter-ſquare.

E. B Louſada, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare, to Miſs Goldſmid, eldeſt daughter of Abraham G., eſq.

Evan Thomas, eſq. of Parliament ſtreet, to Miſs Rankin, of Kenſington.

T. Lee, eſq. of Dover-ſtreet, to Miſs Helen O'Grady, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.

DIED.

At Hampſtead, aged 21, *Mr. Benjamin White*, jun.

In Fleet-ſtreet, the *infant ſon* of Mr. White, bookſeller.

In Palace Yard, *Mrs. Pitt*, relict of John P., eſq. late member of parliament for Glouceſter.

At Blackheath, *John Maſon, eſq.* 53.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Catherine Fraigneau*, relict of the Rev. William F., late rector of Beckingham in Kent, and vicar of Batterſea, Surry.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Claggett*, wife of Horatio C., eſq. 36, leaving a family of ten children.

In Durweſton-ſtreet, *Hugh Shipley, eſq.*

In Great James ſtreet, Bedford-row, *Thomas Laſhley, eſq.* M. D. and F. R. S.

At her brother's houſe, Bloomſbury, *Mrs. Smith*, ſiſter of Sir Nath Grove, 71.

At Iſlington, *John Yates, eſq.* 71.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of the Rev. Dr. V., Dean of Weſtminſter.

In Gower-ſtreet, *Miſs Deffell*, youngeſt daughter of the late J. D., eſq.

At Laytonſtone, *Charles Lincoln, eſq.* late deputy of Aldgate Ward, many years a member of the corporation of London, and a governor of Chriſt's and St. Thomas's Hoſpitals, 74.

In Dover-ſtreet, the *Hon. Charles Savile.*

In the Stable-yard, St. James's, *Mrs. Calvert*, relict of John C., eſq. of Albury Hall, Herts.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Douglas*, relict of Andrew D., eſq. of Ednam Houſe, Roxburghſhire.

General William Dalrymple, colonel of the 47th regiment, and lieutenant-governor of Chelſea Hoſpital, 71.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Pimlico, *Mr. George Marſhall*, merchant of Dundee. He put an end to his life by cutting his throat. The cauſe of this raſh act was certainly a derangement of intellect, for he had been frequently heard to ſay the devil was in him, and he could feel him in his throat. Two wills were found, one in his pocket, and the other on a table in his apartment, in which he directed that his body ſhould be opened for the purpoſe of finding his infernal tormentor.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Linton Rogers, ſecretary to the Middleſex Club.

James Slade, eſq. caſhier of his majeſty's navy.

In Clarges-ſtreet, *Thomas Ralph*, Viſcount Hawarden, of Dundrum, in the county of Tipperary, 58. His Lordſhip married in 1798, Miſs Francis Anne Agar, only daughter of Charles Earl of Normanton, Archbiſhop Dublin; and Primate of Ireland, and dying without iſſue, is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his half-brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, ſon of Anne Elizabeth Monck, ſiſter to the late Viſcount Monck, and third wife to the firſt Viſcount Hawarden.

In Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, deeply lamented by her family and friends, *Mrs. Ireland*, wife of Mr. John I., author of Hogarth Illuſtrated, &c. &c. She was moſt eſteemed by thoſe who knew her beſt, and to them, it is unneceſſary to enumerate her virtues; to thoſe who did not know her, it is impoſſible.

Maſter Henry White, 15, one of the unfortunate ſufferers in the late melancholy cataſtrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curioſity natural to young people, and in ſome inſtances alas! too powerful to be controlled, he went to the eventful ſpot. And though on all occaſions he poſſeſſed both ſpirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the preſſure of the immenſe crowd, ſwooned, and roſe no more! He was juſt finiſhing his education, through which he was paſſing with credit to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting-houſe of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portſmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this ſevere diſpenſation of Providence with a truly chriſtian fortitude and reſignation. He was beloved not only by his relatives and friends, but by *all* who had the happineſs of knowing him. His ſorrowful tutor deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this ſad tribute of reſpect to his memory.

In St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, in the moſt abject ſtate of poverty and diſtreſs, aged 54. *John Coghlan, eſq.* ſome time a Captain in in his Majeſty's 89th regiment of foot. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brighteſt proſpects. His father a London merchant, though poſſeſſing great wealth, deſtined this, his eldeſt ſon for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cook, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midſhipman. Not liking the ſea, he turned his thoughts ſucceſſively to the bar, and to the church, and at laſt entered into the army. He ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America, was at the ſtorming of Fort Clinton, and in ſeveral other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New York he married the beautiful and all-accompliſhed Miſs Moncrieff, ſo celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. The lady ſoon choſe another protector. After the peace of 1783 he obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion, under the ſign manual, to ſerve in the Ruſſian army; but he became diſſipated and unable, and ſerved one campaign only with the Ruſſians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every faſhionable vice and folly of the day. Highly favoured by nature, he poſſeſſed great powers of body and mind, he was ſocial and convivial, could at will "ſet the table in a roar," and was accounted one of the handſomeſt men of his time. He was very reſpectably connected both in England and Wales; yet, the humanity of the Officers of the Hoſpital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead houſe* in the vain hope that ſome relation might come forward to pay the laſt ſad duties to the deceaſed. The charity of a ſtranger furniſhed a covering to his remains, which were depoſited in the burying ground of the hoſpital.

In Alderſgate-ſtreet, *Mr. William Davis*, who united to the high character of an honeſt man, that of a zealous friend to ſcience! Beſides ſeveral original productions, which he has given to the world, we are indebted to him as editor of the Principia of the great Newton, and the ineſtimable volumes of Maclaurie and Simpſon.

At the houſe of Henry Hulton, eſq. in Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Mrs. Heald*, relict of the Rev. Whitley, H., rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, and one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of the late Jacob Preſton, eſq. of Beeſton St. Lawrence, in the ſame county.

In Upper Fitzroy-ſtreet, *Mr. Broderip*, of the Haymarket.

At his father's houſe at Peckham, *Mr. Richard Sauſe*, ſon of Captain S., who commanded La Senſible, under Sir Home Popham, in the Red Sea. He was the only officer wounded in the Orion, in the glorious battle of Trafalgar: ſince which time he has lingered of his wound. He was a moſt excellent officer, and died greatly regretted, in the 20th year of his age.

Further particulars of William Stevens, eſq. F. A. S. whoſe death is mentioned at p. 185 *of our laſt number.*—This excellent and extraordinary man, who was, during his life, an example of every Chriſtian grace and virtue, cannot eaſily be forgotten by thoſe friends who have ſurvived him. His father was a tradeſman, who died about ſeventy years ago; his mother was an aunt of the amiable, pious, and exemplary Dr. George Horne, afterwards biſhop of Norwich. Nearly of the ſame age, Mr. Stevens and Biſhop Horne paſſed their early years at the ſame ſchool, at Maidſtone, in Kent, and that attachment, which was then formed, never ceaſed but with their lives; of which a ſtronger proof

can hardly be given, than that the admirable "Letters on Infidelity" by the Biſhop were all addreſſed to Mr. S, under the initials of W. S. eſq. who appears by the introductory letter to have given his relation the hints which gave riſe to that maſterly production. When they quitted ſchool, Mr. Horne was ſent to the Univerſity, and Mr. S. went to be an apprentice to Mr. Hookham, who, at that time, was concerned in a moſt extenſive wholeſale Nottingham warehouſe in Broad-ſtreet, in the ſame houſe in which Mr. S. lived and died. At this early age, and during the whole period of his long life, he was an example to all who knew him, of the ſtricteſt purity and ſobriety, patient induſtry, and attention to buſineſs, and incorruptible integrity. We now come to ſpeak of the more ſingular and diſtinguiſhed features of his character. Separated in ſituation, and apparently in purſuits, from his excellent relative, the congeniality of their ſentiments induced them to keep up a conſtant correſpondence. Mr. Horne informed his friend of the ſtudies in which he was engaged; and Mr. S. ſpent all his leiſure time in the acquiſition, by his own labour and induſtry, of thoſe ſtores which the academician was amaſſing, and with which he afterwards enriched the Chriſtian world. By ſuch means, Mr. S. acquired, not only an intimate acquaintance with the French language, but alſo a very conſiderable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew literature, and became one of the beſt Theologians of his time. Nor was his learning confined merely to himſelf, or to the circle of his friends; for he has, at various periods, produced ſeveral learned works. In 1773, he publiſhed "An Eſſay on the Nature and Conſtitution of the Chriſtian Church;" a work ſo ſound in principle, and ſo admirably adapted for the inſtruction of thoſe who have thought but little on this important ſubject, that the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have thought it their duty to put this work upon their Catalogue, in order to promote its extenſive circulation. He, in the ſame year, publiſhed a pamphlet called "Curſory Obſervations on a Pamphlet, intitled, An Addreſs to the Clergy of the Church of England in particular, and to all Chriſtians in general, by Francis Wollaſton, rector of Chiſlehurſt;" which are written in ſuch a ſtrain of eaſy, unaffected pleaſantry, accompanied with ſuch ſolidity of argument, as have ſeldom been combined in the ſame author. His next work was in 1777, intitled, "Strictures on a Sermon, intitled, the Principles of the Revolution vindicated, preached at Cambridge on the 29th May, 1776, by Richard Watſon, D D. Regius profeſſor of Divinity;" which was ſoon followed by a Tract, intitled, "The Revolution vindicated, and Conſtitutional Liberty aſſerted, in anſwer to the Rev. Dr. Watſon's Acceſſion Sermon, preached at Cambridge 25th October, 1776." Theſe two works have been mentioned together; but about the ſame time Mr. S. publiſhed to the world, "A Diſcourſe on the Engliſh Conſtitution, extracted from a late eminent writer, and applicable to the preſent times." Prior in point of time to theſe latter publications, he had proved his knowledge of, and critical acquaintance with, the Hebrew language, by a work, intitled, "A new and faithful Tranſlation of Letters from M. L'Abbé de——, Hebrew Profeſſor in the Univerſity of ——, to the Rev. Dr. Benjamen Kennicott, &c. &c." Theſe various pamphlets, which are now out of print, were afterwards, at the earneſt ſolicitation of his friends, collected into a volume, which, with that humility which is often the concomitant of great abilities, Mr. S. ſtyled Ουδενος Εργα — the Works of Nobody; a name by which he was afterwards known amongſt his friends. And it may now with propriety be mentioned, that about thirty of thoſe friends, who admired his virtues, and were deſirous of following his great example, ſome of whom were members of both houſes of parliament, many of them eminent at the bar, in divinity, medicine, and the various walks of literature, about ſeven years ago, inſtituted a club in honour of this diſtinguiſhed and excellent man, and called it Nobody's club, which met three times a year; a ſociety of friends, whoſe congeniality of ſentiment endeared them to each other and to their venerable head, whoſe conſtant cheerfulneſs enlivened their meetings, whoſe virtues they revered, and whoſe death they affectionately lament. In the year 1792, Mr. S. and the Chriſtian world were deprived of that illuſtrious ornament and pillar of the church of England, Biſhop Horne; and though Mr. S. was too ſincerely religious *to be ſorry as one without hope*; yet it required all the affectionate ſolicitude of his ſurviving friends to fill up that void, which the death of this his earlieſt and deareſt friend occaſioned in his heart. Under this ſevere loſs, he conſoled himſelf, and ſoothed his afflicted mind, by preſenting to the world, the third and fourth volumes of the Sermons, and the volume of occaſional Diſcourſes of this venerable departed prelate; and by ſupplying the learned Mr. Jones, of Nayland, with many of the materials of the Biſhop's Life, afterwards publiſhed by Mr. Jones, and dedicated to Mr. S. Some ſlight attack having been made upon the preface to the ſecond edition of that work on the Britiſh Critic, Mr. S. publiſhed a ſpirited defence of it, in a Letter to a Friend, under the ſignature of Ain, the Hebrew word for Nobody. The laſt work in which he was engaged was an uniform publication of the works of the Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, in twelve octavo volumes, to which he prefixed a life of that venerable and faithful ſervant of God (enlarged from a ſketch previouſly publiſhed by him in the Antijacobin

tijacobin Review) compoſed in ſuch a ſtyle of artleſs and pathetic, religious eloquence, as did no leſs honour to the deceaſed, than to the head and heart of the affectionate writer. It ought not to be forgotten that the fourth edition of the Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon of the Rev. John Parkhurſt, was dedicated to Mr. S. Biſhop Horne, the Rev. Dr. Glaſſe, and the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, deſcribed as "favourers and promoters" of that work. Mr. S. was a firm and conſcientious believer in all the doctrines of religion, as profeſſed in the church of England, and an attentive obſerver of all her ordinances. Regular in his attendance, at the ſtated times of public worſhip, both on Sundays and at weekly prayers; and never miſſing an opportunity of receiving the Holy Sacrament, he was earneſt, devout, and pious, without the leaſt tincture of enthuſiaſm. He was one of thoſe who thought that a clouded countenance is not the natural reſult of true devotion, but, on the contrary, that nothing tends more to enliven the heart and cheer the face of man, than a conſtant and earneſt endeavour to diſcharge with fidelity and regularity the duties of piety to God, and benevolence to our fellow-creatures. A life founded upon ſuch principles, produced correſponding fruits; for his charities were unbounded, and he was continually employed in acts of Chriſtian kindneſs, particularly to the indigent clergy, and their families. Nearly thirty years ago, he was appointed treaſurer to Queen Anne's bounty, by Archbiſhop Cornwallis; an office which, though of ſmall emolument, was particularly ſuited to his temper and turn of mind, as it gave him an opportunity of enquiring into the wants and diſtreſſes of this moſt uſeful body of men; of relieving them from his own purſe when the funds of the charity were not applicable to their caſe, and treating all with tenderneſs and reſpect. To the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, he was twice ſteward; and to the Corporation for the Widows and to the Orphan Clergy School, he has long been a liberal, nay a large benefactor; and Providence having bleſſed his induſtry with ſucceſs, and being a bachelor, and having no vices or extravagances to gratify, it is now well known, and many will, on that account, have to lament his death, that one half at leaſt of his income was applied to the relief of the poor and needy of every deſcription. In the year 1789, the Biſhops and Clergy of the ancient Epiſcopal Church of Scotland, who had been, ever ſince the Revolution, labouring under the Penal Laws paſſed againſt them in different reigns, for their ſuppoſed adherence to the Houſe of Stuart, humbly petitioned to the King and Parliament for their repeal; and the excellent ſubject of this Memoir, together with J. A. Park, eſq. (now one of his Majeſty's Council) and the Rev. Dr. Gaſkin, convinced that they were a pure and primitive branch of the Chriſtian Church, and, in doctrine, diſcipline, and worſhip, maintained the tenets of the Church of England, formed themſelves into a voluntary Committee for the purpoſe of effecting this important work. All who knew Mr. S. will eaſily believe with what zeal, ability, and perſeverance, he laboured in this cauſe; and, in June 1792, he and his brethren of the London Committee, had the ſatisfaction of hearing the Royal Aſſent given to the Bill, which enabled the members of this our Siſter Church again to aſſemble for the purpoſe of public worſhip, without fear of moleſtation or impriſonment. From that time till his death, Mr. S. continued an annual contributor to a Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Epiſcopal Clergy in Scotland. It is alſo remarkable, that the laſt great labour of love in which he was engaged, was in the ſervice of that depreſſed portion of the Chriſtian Church. A ſubſcription has lately been ſet on foot, by the late excellent Sir William Forbes, of Edinburgh, in order to provide ſmall ſtipends for the ſix Biſhops and other Clergy of that Church; and Mr. Stevens, Mr. Park, Dr. Gaſkin, the Rev. Gerard Andrews, the Rev. Robert Hodgſon, John Bowdler, and John Richardſon, eſqrs. have been appointed as their London Committee. The purſe of Mr. S. was ready as uſual, upon this occaſion; and, a little before his death, he ſubſcribed 100l. and beſides, had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that this work of faith, and labour of Chriſtian benevolence, was meeting with a degree of encouragement worthy of its importance in the ſcale of humanity and charity. Such a life, was followed by a correſpondent death. Some ſymptoms of bodily decay had appeared in the two preceding winters; but all the powers of this head and heart remained entire, and for the laſt month, even his bodily powers appeared to revive. His friends enjoyed his ſociety as uſual on the fourth and fifth of February, and juſt as he was ſtepping into his carriage on the ſixth of February, at four o'clock, he complained of a pain at his heart. He dozed the greater part of the evening; but at 12 o'clock at night, he awaked, and, when an excellent friend recited a prayer from the Viſitation Service, and uſed the words "*give him comfort and ſure confidence in thee*," this valuable and dying man earneſtly ſaid, *Amen*. At three o'clock, he ſaid to an attendant, "My time is come! Good God!" and died immediately, without a ſtruggle or a groan in the 75th year of his age.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Brancepeth, John Nelſon, eſq. of Low Field, to Miſs Elizabeth Smith, of High Wooley.—Mr. Lofthouſe, chemiſt and druggiſt, Durham, to Miſs Maſon, of Crook.

At Berwick, Mr. Adam Paullin, officer of the cuſtoms, to Mrs. Phillis Archiſon.

At Alnwick, Mr. Edward Hepple, of St. John Lee, to Miſs Eliza Nicholſon, daughter of Mr. N. of Greensfield.

At Whickham, Mr. George Bennett, to Miſs Ann White, daughter of Mr. White, of Swalwell.

At Durham, the Rev. Thomas Deaſon, to Miſs Margaret Robſon, daughter of Mr. R. wine merchant.—Mr. Thomas Mowbray, to Miſs Hardy.

Died.] At Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, bart. He formerly married Signora Centucci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had iſſue an only ſon, born at Eagle hall, Somerſet. This ſon married without his father's conſent: the latter diſpoſed of all his eſtates, inveſted the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into very humble retirement, about forty years ſince, aſſigning his ſon the ſcanty pittance of 40l. a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to or ſee. The deceaſed is reported to have made many wills, and by the laſt, after giving in legacies about 40,000l. to have bequeathed the reſidue of his immenſe property (exceeding, it is ſaid, 300,000l. ſterling) to a diſtant relation at Newry, in Ireland. The title deſcends to his ſon, who reſides in Somerſetſhire.

At Morpeth, where he had been miniſter of a diſſenting congregation for 51 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windyhaugh; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed through a long and uſeful life for his unaffected piety, the meekneſs of his diſpoſition, and his theological and claſſical learning. Mr. Trotter was repreſentative of one of the oldeſt families of the north; it ſprung from the houſe of Marr, and was ennobled by one of the Scottiſh kings, before titles became hereditary in that country. For ſome centuries the Trotters held places of great public truſt and emolument; they were among the firſt who diſpoſed of their lands for the relief of diſtreſſed loyalty, on the abdication of the Stuarts, whoſe ſtandards they followed in the different rebellions, and the ruin of the family was completed in 1745, which was the laſt ſtruggle for the cauſe of thoſe unfortunate princes. Three of Mr. Trotter's ſons are now wielding the ſword in the ſervice of their country.

At Whalton, Mrs. Dent, relict of John D. eſq. of Shortflatt, 83.

At Ruſheyford, Mr. Thomas Wrangham.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Blackburn.—Mr. Matthew Smith, attorney, 56.—Mrs. Wright, 49.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Dr. James W. 41.—Mrs. Carr.—Mr. Charles Atkinſon, 50. He was a perſon of the moſt exemplary conduct, and of a humane and peaceable diſpoſition. As a pilot, he ſo far excelled as to be choſen by Lord Nelſon to ſteer his ſhip, the Vanguard, into the bay of Aboukir, on the memorable 1ſt of Auguſt. He received a wound in the engagement, of which he never completely recovered.—Mr. James Forſter, 29. He was four times tapped for the dropſy, and 124 lbs. of water were taken from him.

At Durham, Miſs Viner, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Samuel V. 34.

At Darlington, Mr. W. Harriſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The borers in the employ of the Lord Viſcount Lowther, have finiſhed their fifth bore hole in Holehouſe eſtate, at Scalegill; which lies about two miles ſoutheaſt from Carliſle, and within a few yards of the turnpike-road leading from thence to Egremont. The main band ſeam of coal was found at only fifteen fathoms below the ſurface, and is in thickneſs, twelve feet. The coal is allowed, by all judges, to be of excellent quality, not only for culinary uſe, but for all kinds of ſmith's work. From the different borings, it is now clearly aſcertained, that the ſpread, (or field of coal) in this ſeam, is of very conſiderable extent. Three other workable ſeams of coal have been bored through, which lie below the main band; and the loweſt is only about forty-four fathoms from the ſurface; the four ſeams together making twenty-ſix feet, in thickneſs, of remarkably fine coal. It is about three months ſince one pit was ſunk at this colliery, to the main band; but it having been found altogether inadequate to the demand for the coals, it is intended to begin the ſinking of another pit immediately, at the fifth bore-hole; and it is expected, from the ſpirit and exertion

exertion which diſtinguiſh every improvement and enlargement in Lord Lowther's Coal-works, that in five weeks, there will be two pits kept conſtantly at work. This colliery muſt prove of great advantage to the inhabi tants to the ſouth of it, even as far as the towns of Broughton, Ulverſton, &c. in Lancaſhire; theſe pits being conſiderably nearer thoſe places than the pits at Howgill or Whingill Collieries, and ſo nearly adjoining the turnpike road.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Chriſtopher Little, of Arthurſt, to Miſs Margaret Scott, of Middleſcough.

At Workington, Capt. Adam Brown, of the ſhip Barbara, of that port, to Miſs Ann Cragg, of Seaton.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. William Hellon, 71.—Mrs. Wylie, 66.—Mr. James Hall, 74.—Mr. Dickenſon, formerly a ſupervifor of exciſe, 88.—Mr. Henry Topping, maſter of the Three Tuns, and a member of the volunteer artillery corps, after attending the parade on the morning of his death.

At Kirby Lonſdale, Richard Watſon, eſq. 21, formerly of Preſton, but late of the Middle Temple, London.

At Workington, Lieutenant Moorhead, of the royal navy, 59.—Miſs Marſh, 33.—Capt. John Thompſon, of the ſhip Jane, of this port, 43.—Capt. Henry Haſtings, 53.—Mrs. Cannon, wife of Captain C. of the Leander.—Mrs. Mary Jackſon, 80.—Mrs. Mary Greaves, 66.—Mrs. Vickers, 68.—Mr. Thomas Cummins, 61.—Miſs Heſlop, 36.—Mrs. Griffith, relict of Capt. Wm. G. of the ſhip Sally.

At Carliſle, Mr. Irving, of the crown and mitre inn.—Mrs. Matthews. 31.—Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. Thomas A. 47.—Mrs. Waugh, 55.—Mrs. Eliz. Pearſon, 88.—Mrs. Jane Topping, 82.

At Ravenglaſs, Mrs. Grice, wife of the Rev. Mr. G.

At Stocklewath, the Rev. Wm. Blacklock.

At Great Salkeld, near Penrith, W. R. R. Fetherſtonhaugh, eſq.

At Langholm, Mrs. Henderſon, widow of Wm. H. eſq. of Longburgh, near Carliſle.

At Great Croſsthwaite, Mr. Abraham Scott, of Keſwick.

At Penrith, Mr. John Thompſon, ſon of Mr. T. ſchoolmaſter, 23.

At Ormſide, of which he had been rector 30 years, the Rev. Thomas Spooner, 78.—He was preſented laſt year to the vicarage of his native pariſh, Kirkby Stephen, unſolicited, by the Biſhop of Carliſle.

At Cockermouth, William Giffard, eſq. 86. He was the ſon of Mr. G. proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, who firſt introduced Garrick to a London audience.

YORKSHIRE.

Among the premiums offered by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, for the preſent year, are the following: To the perſon not occupying his own land, whoſe farm, not leſs than 300 acres, ſhall be, all relative matters conſidered, in the beſt condition, and moſt ſkilful ſtate of cultivation, and which ſhall have been in the occupation of the candidate, or the perſon to whom the candidate ſhall be perſonal repreſentative, for five years previous to adjudging the premium, a cup, value £10 10 0.—To the occupier of a farm, not exceeding 300 acres, nor leſs than 120, under the like terms and conditions, a cup, value £5 5 0.—To the perſon who ſhall have drained effectually, and in the moſt judicious manner, the greateſt quantity of land in the courſe of the enſuing year, £5 5 0.—To the perſon who ſhall have reclaimed, and brought into the beſt ſtate of cultivation, the greateſt quantity of waſte land, not leſs than 20 acres, £5 5 0.

Married.] At Wakefield, Ralph Hanſon, eſq. of Church Hooton, Devonſhire, to Miſs S. Hatfield, of Hatfield hall.—F. H. Borel, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Charlotte Maude.

At Hull, T. A. Terrington, eſq. to Miſs Mary Hall, daughter of Mr. Thomas H.

At Handſworth, near Sheffield, Thomas Ward, eſq. of Dore-houſe, to Miſs Eleanor Huddleſton, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Wilfred H.

At Thornton, the Rev. H. T. Laye, vicar of Pickering, to Miſs N. Maynard, daughter of the late Joſiah M. eſq.

At Peniſton, Mr. George Hawkſworth, of Sheffield, druggiſt, to Miſs Charlotte Wood, daughter of Joſeph W. eſq. of Denby.

Died.] At Aſkham hall, near York, aged 84, John Carr, eſq. an eminent architect, one of the aldermen of that city. He built the creſcent at Buxton and the mauſoleum of the marquis of Rockingham, and founded and built the church of Horbury, near Wakefield. He alſo deſigned ſeveral noble reſidences, particularly Harewood houſe, the ſeat of Lord Harewood. He ſerved the office of Lord-mayor of York, in 1770, and again in 1785.

At Ripon, where he was on a viſit to a daughter, Mr. Jefferſon, comedian, the friend, cotemporary, and prototype of the immortal Garrick. He had reſided many years at Plymouth, and, as often as his age and infirmities permitted, he appeared on that ſtage, in characters adapted to lameneſs and decay, and performed them admirably, particularly at his laſt benefit, when he perſonated Luſignan and Lord Chalkſtone. He poſſeſſed a pleaſing countenance, ſtrong expreſſion and compaſs of voice, excelled in declamatory parts, and was a cheerful and entertaining companion. Of late years he was ſo much debilitated by the gout, that he was obliged to be carried from his bed to his chair. He was on the fund at Drury Lane, and had an annual benefit at Plymouth, where he had reſided ſeveral years. His daughter is the wife of Mr. Samuel Butler, manager of Harrogate, Beverley, and Richmond theatres.

At

At New Hall, near Otley, Mrs. Ward, relict of John W. esq.

At Fulneck, near Leeds, Mrs. Place, widow of Thomas P. esq late of Green Hammerton, 80.

At Acomb, near York, Mrs. Elizabeth Prince, 77.

At Sapling Grove, near Halifax, Mrs. Waterhouse, relict of Samuel W. esq.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Bayley, wife of Doctor B.

At Beverly, the Rev. W. Tomlinson, 73.

At Girlington, near Barnard-castle, Mr. John Thompson, 82.

At Boynton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. 65.

At Thirsk, William Whitehead, esq. formerly an attorney of that place, 77.

At Hull, Mrs. Matheson, relict of Mr. John M. 86.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Will. W. esq. 82.—Capt. Thomas Robinson, of the Good-intent, and eldest assistant in the Trinity House, 41.—Mrs. Sheriff, wife of Mr. John S. landing waiter in the customs.—Miss Shirley, daughter of the Rev. Walter S.

At York, Mrs. Catharine Sharpe, 79.—Mr. Lancelot Tasker. Mrs. Cayley, wife of John C. esq.—Mr. Tootell, 91.—Mr. S. Cowling, 56.—Hugh, second son of the late Admiral Hugh Robinson.—Mrs Solvin, 70.—Mr. Fothergill, sen.—Mrs. Beaumont, wife of John B. esq

At Leeds, Mr. John Westwood.—Miss Baron, only daughter of the late Mr. George B.—Mrs Bywater.—Mr. Whiteley.

At Eccup, Elizabeth Cryer, 103.

LANCASHIRE.

As the men belonging to Messrs. Bradshaws, of Lancaster, were sawing an American maple log in two, they were much surprised at finding a cavity in the centre of it, containing about five or six quarts of wheat, which must have remained there for many years, as there was no hole on the outside of the log, which was about twenty-five feet in length, and 13 inches square. The cavity was about the centre of the log, six feet in length, and about three inches in diameter.

The corporation of Liverpool, with a public-spirited liberality, and a zeal for the improvement of the town which has always marked their conduct, have sunk a considerable sum of money in purchasing and re-selling some old buildings in Dale-street, in order to carry on the plan of improvements commenced some years ago in the upper part of that central and principal street. In carrying on the line of new buildings, a considerable portion of the land necessarily required to be taken into the street, and this of course could not be done without a great sacrifice of property on the part of the corporation, as the residue of the land could not fetch any thing near the price of the original ground and buildings. No money could, however, be more beneficially laid out, for the appearance of the street will not only be essentially improved, but the whole central district of the town will be rendered more open and airy, and of course more healthy and convenient.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Willock, merchant, to Miss Isabella Moore, third daughter of James Moore, esq.—The Rev. Edmund Waterworth, to Mrs. Bland, relict of Mr. Bland.

At Melling, Mr. Sudell, of Preston, solicitor, to Miss Elithorn, of Bray, near Hornby.

At Preston, Mr. Samuel Fielden, of Lancaster, to Miss Rachel Brown.

At Liverpool, Capt. William Pattinson, of Workington, to Miss Mary Brownrigg.—Capt. John Smith, of the Alexander, to Miss Morley.—Mr T. G. Massey, attorney, to Miss Amelia Wright.—William Unsworth, esq. lieutenant in the Winwick volunteers, to Miss Sarah Orford, daughter of John Duke O. esq. of Woolston.

At Manchester, William Bowler, esq. of London, to Miss Worthington, daughter of George W. esq. of Audenshaw.—James Parker, esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Railton.

At Prestwich, the Rev. Peter Houghton, of Prescot, to Miss Allen, daughter of James A. esq. of Stand.

At Bolton-le-moors, Robert Dodson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss M. A. Dean, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert D. of Goodwin house.

Died.] At Tower, in Furness, the Rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hemming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years; and about seven years ago, two of his predecessors (curates of Tower) were living, one at Seathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth: On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum, whereas, at the time he came there, it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Cross, 31.—Mr. John Chorley, 43.—Mrs. Fitzgerald.—Mr. Richard Phythian.—Mr. Humphrey Bragger, 42.—Mr. Brotherton, of the Star and garter tavern.—Capt. Wm. Rogerson, of the brig Elizabeth.

At Manchester, Mr. David Whitehead, surveyor, and principal proprietor of the Soho Foundry. — Mr. James Higginson. — Mrs. Martha Billsborrow.—Mr. Thomas Leeming, sen.—Mr. Thomas Lamb.

At Broom hall, Cheetham, James Halliwell, esq. partner in the House of Peel, Yates, Halliwell, and Co. of Manchester.

At

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Statter.—Mr. Edward Batty.—Mrs. Eliz. Kettlewell.

Frederic, the ninth ſon of the late Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby hall, 12.

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, one of the common-council of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Eliz. Sanderſon, a maiden lady, 71.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Ulverſton; and an acting magiſtrate for the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberland.

At Wigan, Mr. T. Greenough.—Mr. John Knowles.

At Heathfield, near Pately-bridge, Sarah, the wife of Edward Buckle, 103.

At Ardwick, Mr. John Sheppard Goddard, 26.

At Chorley, Miſs M. H. Smethurſt, eldeſt daughter of Mr John S.—Mrs. Halliwell, 66.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Aſpinall, 42.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Parr, relict of John P. eſq. late alderman of Liverpool, 85.

At Stubbins, near Bury, Mr. Samuel Milner.

At Pendleton Lodge, Mr. W. Hewitt, late of Blackburn.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Thornton in the Moors, Mr. William Darlington of Marbury, to Miſs Eliz. Sefton.

William Smith, eſq. of Milton-brook lodge, to Miſs Braſſie, only daughter of Robert B. eſq. of Cotton-hall.

At Cheſter, Mr. Lowe, to Miſs Paul, daughter of the late Mr. John P of the White Lion —Mr. Eaton, of Halton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Eliz. Whitley, of Sutton.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Topping.—Mr. Pulford, attorney.—Mrs. Paul, wife of Mr. P. coachmaker.—Mr. John Thomas, one of the members of the corporation. — Mrs. Gough, of the City Arms.

At Lawton, Mr Cox, 59.

At Littleheath, near Nantwich, Mrs. Cliff.

DERBYSHIRE.

The groſs income of the Cheſterfield Canal for the laſt ten years, has been as under:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1797—10,883	0	9	1802—12,329	6	1
1798—10,361	0	5	1803— 9,967	19	7
1799—10,117	0	5	1804—13,200	1	7
1800—11,988	7	8	1805—12,453	4	0
1801—12,870	6	1	1806—13,683	15	3

The balance in hand on the 31ſt December laſt, after paying the property tax, and 6l. per ſhare dividends, and excluſive of 200l. fund in the agents' hands, amounted to 625l. 19s. 9d.

Died.] At Birdholm, James Hunloke, eſq. uncle to Sir Windſor Hunloke, of Wingerworth.

At Derby, Mr. John Taft, of the Saracen's Head inn, 37.—Mrs. Mawkes, 67.—Mr. Edward Cater, 80.—Mrs. Crompton, wife of John C. eſq. 42.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. John Darby, 47.—M. Jean Procedats, one of the priſoners of war, on parole there, 32. He was a Neapolitan by birth, but held a captain's commiſſion in the French ſervice, and was taken priſoner at the memorable battle of Maida.

At Alſop in the Dale, Mrs. Buxton.

At Dronfield, Mr. Kay, ſurgeon, 42.

At Dulfield, the Rev. Rich. Gifford, 72.

At Alport, Mrs. Melland, wife of Mr. Francis M.

At Bolſover, Mr. William Knowles, late ſurgeon in the Derby militia, 51.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Powell, ſurgeon, of Bannyhall ſtreet, to Miſs E. Aſhwell, ſecond daughter of Mr. Aſhwell, ſurgeon, formerly of Coleman ſtreet.

Died.] At Welford, Mr. Cumberland, 92.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Handley.—Mrs. Pole —Mrs. Skidmore.—Mrs. Beſt, 63.—Mrs. Eccleſhaw.—Mr. Bates —Mrs. Oſborn.

At Harrowmarſh, Mr. Thomas Ellis, 64.

At Beeſton, Mrs. Lacey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, L. W. Childers, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Childers Wallbanke C. eſq. of Cantley, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Sarah Anne Kent, ſecond daughter of Sir Charles K.

At Stamford, after a previous viſit to Gretna Green, Mr. Wales, printer, late of Bury, to Miſs Eliza Booth.

Died.] At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Cuthbert.—Miſs Frances Heald, daughter of Richard H. eſq.

At Somercoates, near Louth, Mrs. Smith, 95.

At Cockerington, Mrs. Woodroof, 80.

At Stamford, Mrs. Broughton, many years proprietor of the old Stamford coach, 77.—Mrs. Stiles, 80.—Mr. Robert Saile, of the New Salutation inn, and clerk of the race-courſe.—Mr. W. Meadows, ſchoolmaſter, 21.—Mrs. Plumptre, relict of the Rev. Dr. P. late preſident of Queen's College, Cambridge, 73.—Mr. John Edgſon, 92.—Mrs. Wright, 93.—Mrs. Burton, 91.—Mrs. Heſleby, 75.—Mrs. Smith, 89.

At Hacconby, near Bourn, Miſs Wyer.

At Haverholm Priory, Mr. Robert Billerton, ſteward to Sir Jeniſon Gordon.

At North Witham, Stephen Charleſworth, gent. He married in June, 1791, the ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunney park, and ſiſter to the late Lord Rancliffe.

At Spalding, Mr. William Bellamy.

At Whittleſea, the eldeſt ſon of J. Johnſon, eſq. 14.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Woodthorpe, wife of Mr. John W of the Lion and Snake inn, 74.—Mrs. Alliſon, relict of Mr. Thomas A. merchant.—Mr. Robert Vergette, 70.—Mr. Robert Turner. 66.

At Weſt Stockwith, Mrs. Hickſon, widow of Capt. H.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Thomas Tee, ſchool-maſter.

At Louth, Miſs Eliz. Wingate, 36.

At Stoke, Mr. Attenborrow, ſen. an eminent land ſurveyor.

At Hultoft, near Alford, John Faulding, eſq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] John Handley, eſq. of Stoke, near Newark, to Miſs Story, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington hall.

At Syſton, Mr. Tookey, to Mrs. Cleaver, relict of Richard C. gent.

Mr. John Green, of Market Harborough, to Miſs A. Berridge, daughter of Mr Thos. B. of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Davis, the oldeſt worſted manufacturer in the town, 83.—Miſs Ann Toone, daughter of the late Mr. John T.—Mrs. Mansfield, of the Nag's Head inn, 60.

Mrs. Jane Noble, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of Frowlefworth.

At Desford, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.

At Caſtle Donnington, Mr. John Davies, attorney, 61.—Mr. William Olderſhaw, 63.—Mrs. Leeſon, wife of Mr. William L. maſter of a very extenſive academy at that place, 35.

At Hemmington, Mr. William Flint, farmer and maltſter, 77. He fell from his chair and inſtantly expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Walſall, Thomas Hodgkins, eſq. many years town-clerk of that place.

At Handſworth, Wm. Mottier, eſq. 63.

At Blithbury, Mr. Matthew Smith, 56.

At Wichnor, near Litchfield, Mr. John Hickſon, 83.

At Leek, Mr. Lucas, 77.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. William Wheler, youngeſt ſon of Sir Charles W. to Miſs Harding, daughter of William H. eſq. of Alveſton houſe, near Stratford upon Avon.

Died.] At Stoke Priory, Mr. John Deakin, farmer, 70; and on the day on which he was interred, his mother, Mrs. D. aged 100. She retained her faculties to the laſt, and could read without ſpectacles.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Lunt, 94.—Mr. Charles Power.—Mrs. E. Smith, governeſs to the School of Induſtry, in Queen ſtreet.—Mr. J. Hardy.—Richard Greaves, eſq. of the Houſe of Grundy and Greaves, a young gentleman of the brighteſt promiſe. To a high degree of commercial knowledge, and the moſt unſullied integrity, he added many uſeful and ornamental acquirements. By means of a very retentive memory, and intenſe application, he had become a great proficient in the modern European languages, particularly French, Italian, Spaniſh, and German. His taſte for the fine arts was elegant and correct, and his native vigour of mind enabled him to make conſiderable excurſions in the extenſive fields of Science.

At Coventry, Miſs Mitchell.—Mr. J. B. Buck, 19.—Mr. Joſeph Ruſſell.—Mrs. A. Crockett.

At Warwick, Mr. Woodsfield, of the Black Horſe.

At Henley, in Arden, Mr. William James, formerly in the profeſſion of the law, but who had for ſome years retired from buſineſs.

At Dudley, Mr. Edward Banniſter, 47.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the manor of Knockin

Married.] At Kinnerly, Richard Pritchard, 87, to Mrs. Ann Scanfield, 84.

Died.] At Pitchford, Adam Ottley, eſq. ſon of Thomas O. eſq. whoſe death is recorded in our laſt number.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Thomas Botevyle.—Mrs. Sarah Lawley.—Mr. George Hollis, 50.

At Whitchurch, Charles Shireff, eſq. a major in the army, 69.—Mrs. Anne Edwards, 91.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Evans, wife of Lewis E. eſq.

At Condover, Mr. Everall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons of Worceſter are ſo well convinced of the great and numerous advantages reſulting from the inoculation for the cow-pock, that they have unanimouſly entered into a reſolution, not, under any circumſtance or application whatever, to inoculate or ſanction the inoculation for the ſmall pox. The ſame reſolution has for ſeveral years been invariably obſerved by moſt of the medical gentlemen in Birmingham.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Powell, of Munſlow, Shropſhire, to Miſs Maria Pardoe, of Tenbury, ſecond daughter of the late George P. eſq. of Naſh court.

At Frankley, Jonathan Haines, eſq. of Forſhaw heath, to Miſs Goſſing, daughter of Thomas G. eſq.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Cole.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett, relict of Mr. L. apothecary, 89.—Mrs. Barnes.—Mr. S. Hayes, writing-maſter.—Mr. Richard Pritchard, nearly 30 years clerk to the London coach office.—Mrs. Anne Lewis.—Mrs. Evett, of the Diſtillers' Arms.

At Eveſham, Mr. Joſeph Thomas.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. Richard Collett, only ſon of Mr. C. ſurgeon, 21.

At Henwick, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old Bank, Worceſter, 20.

At Chaceley, Mrs. Taylor, many years governeſs of a reſpectable ſchool for young ladies at that place.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hampton, near Hereford, Mr. J. Pitt, 69.

At Eyton, Mrs. Weaver, wife of John W.

At

At Hereford, Mr. Hopley, 57.—Mrs. Taylor, mother of William T. eſq. of Tillington, 96.—John Jones, eſq. who laſt year ſerved the office of chief magiſtrate of the city, 60. — Mr. William Parker. — Mr. Knill.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. L.—Mrs. Sandland.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Watts.

At Stretton, Mr. Weaver.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the principal traders and inhabitants of Gloceſter, was lately convened, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the intended meaſure of forming a rail-way from the Coombe-Hill Navigation, to the town of Cheltenham: the meeting were of opinion that the plan, if carried into a law, would prove injurious to the trade and commerce of Gloceſter; and therefore determined to inſtruct their two repreſentatives in parliament, to oppoſe, in all its ſtages, any Bill which may be introduced to ſanction ſuch an undertaking.

Married.] At Quedgley, Mr. John Taylor, to Miſs Copner.

At Thornbury, Mr. Edward Salmon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hodges, only daughter of Mr. Hodges, formerly a partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Grove and Co. Briſtol.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Daniel Smith, of Nailſworth, to Miſs Martha Playne, of Longford Mills.

Died.] At Gloceſter, Mrs. Martha Roberts, relict of David R. eſq. army agent, London.—Mrs Cox.—Miſs Smith.—Mr. J. Wheeler, 94. — Mrs. Wilton, 73. —Miſs Wingate.

At Coleſbourn, Miſs Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of that place.

At Swindon, near Cheltenham, John Scudamore, eſq. ſon of the late Henry Blackford S. eſq. of Newent.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. M. of the Lamb inn.

At Tetbury, Wm. Fiſher, eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Luckett, of the Bell inn, to Miſs Peake, ſiſter to Mr. P. of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. Charles Talmage, to Miſs Mayow.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. William J. late rector of Llanganhafal, and Llanfihangel, in Denbighſhire, 66. Mr. Thomas Hedding.—Mrs. Iſaacs, 65.—Miſs Ann Brumhead, third daughter of Mr. B. collector of exciſe, 13.

At Chaſtleton, Mrs. Hancock, 84.

At Headington, Mrs. Mather, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. formerly Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford.

At Woodſtock, Mr. George Hunt, one of the ſenior members of the corporation.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

After the trials of the priſoners at the laſt aſſizes at Ayleſbury, the magiſtrates and gentlemen held a meeting in the county hall, to take into conſideration a plan for eſtabliſhing a general county fire inſurance, by an aſſociation of the noblemen and gentlemen of the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Berks, Eſſex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middleſex, Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick, which was highly approved, and recommended to be carried into immediate effect.

Married.] At Stoke Pogis, Jerome de Salis, eſq. of Hillingdon Place, Middleſex, to Miſs P. Freeman, daughter of Robert F. M. D. of the Lodge near Uxbridge.

At Upton, Mr. W. Davis, of Windſor, to Miſs Mary Goddard, daughter of Mr. G. of Eaton Wick.

Died.] At Bath, John Williams, M. D. of Buckingham, who united ſingular ſkill with ſtrict integrity, 56.—And a week afterwards, his ſiſter, Mrs. F. Williams, 61.

At Great Marlow, where he was inſpector general of inſtruction at the Royal Military College, General Jarry, 74.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Charles Fyſhe Palmer, eſq. ſen. of Luckley, Berks.

At Tingrith, Charles Dymocke Willaume, eſq.

At Chellington, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Carlton cum Chellington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. Richard Watſon, ſon of the Rev. George W. to Miſs Tayler.

At Peterborough, Captain Harries, of the Royal Pembroke fuſileers, to Miſs Mary Powell.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, miniſter of the Baptiſt congregation at Middleton Cheney, to Miſs Councer, of Thenford.

Died.] While hunting, Richard Booth, eſq. of Glendon Hall. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 179[illegible], and was choſen lieutenant of the Kettering troop of Northamptonſhire yeomanry on the firſt formation of the regiment. He had long laboured under ſymptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died.

At Peterborough, Mr. Samuel Ellis, 77. Mrs. Hayward, 86.

At Northampton, Mrs. Mary Newcome, youngeſt daughter of the late Alderman N.

At Wellingborough, Mrs Jones, 89.

At Spratton, Mrs. Martha Hodſon, 83.

At Hartwell, of a putrid fever, Mr. John Windmill. One of his brothers and two ſiſters have died of the ſame diſorder in the ſhort ſpace of ſeven weeks.

At Aynho, Mr. George Hunt.

At Thorney, the Rev. John Hunt, rector of Borefield, near Oundle, 69.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Kimbolton, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. P. ſurgeon.

The Rev. Joſeph Sympſon, rector of Steeple Gidding, and vicar of Ellington.

At Cheſterton, Mr. Walker, 53.

At Padbury, Mrs. Burgeſs, wife of Mr. James B. 21.

At Huntingdon, Sir John Alſton, bart. 45.—Mr. William Graves, 65.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The repreſentatives in parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge having propoſed, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor, to give two prizes of 15 guineas each to two ſenior bachelors of arts, and the like to two middle bachelors, who ſhall compoſe the beſt exerciſes in Latin proſe, which are to be read publicly by them on a day to be appointed for the purpoſe; the Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following ſubjects for this year: For the ſenior bachelors, *Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?* middle bachelors, *Utrum literis proſit librorum quanta nunc eſt editorum copia?*

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M. A. of Trinity College, and the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. of Jeſus College, are to preach the two ſermons before the Univerſity, on the ſubject of tranſlating the Scriptures into the Oriental languages, agreeably to the propoſition of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, vice-preſident of the College at Fort William in Bengal, for which he requeſts that each of the preachers will accept the ſum of 30 guineas.

The two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, given by the Chancellor of this Univerſity, for the encouragement of claſſical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Joſeph Kirkman Miller, and Mr. John Goodrich, bachelors of arts of Trinity college.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. William Hinwell, of the Bird-bolt inn.—Miſs Ann Nutter, third daughter of Mr. James N. 14.—Mr. John Paul.—Sarah, the youngeſt ſiſter of Mr. Thomas Sharp.

At Upwell, Mr. Edmund Overton, 86.

At Teverſham, Mr. Thomas Foot, 79.

At Linton, Mr. Robert Chalk, ſen. 75.

At Wiſbech, Mrs. Sarah Dewey.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. maſter of the boarding ſchool, Godmancheſter, 28.

NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn on the 18th of February, the following premiums were propoſed for the preſent year:—To thoſe perſons who ſhall produce the beſt one year old rams of the Leiceſter, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each of the reſpective breeds, being the beſt in competition, a piece of plate of 5l. value; or being the ſecond beſt, or without competition, of 3l. value. To thoſe perſons who ſhall produce the beſt pens of ewes one year old, conſiſting of three each, of the Leiceſter, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each pen of the reſpective breeds, being the beſt in competition, a piece of plate of 5l. value; or being the ſecond beſt, or without competition, of 3l. value. To the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt bull not four years old, a piece of plate of 5l. value. To the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt boar, not more than two years old, a piece of plate of 2l. value. To the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt ſtallion for the purpoſe of breeding horſes to be uſed in huſbandry, being his own property, and having been uſed this ſeaſon in Norfolk only, a piece of plate of 5l. value. To thoſe ſhepherds who ſhall have been found to have, upon any day between the 1ſt day of May and the 30th, the greateſt number of lambs in proportion to their number of ewes, certified according to the form of a certificate, to be had by applying to the ſecretary, and to be returned to him on or before the 30th of May, 1807—a premium of

Two	*Pounds, if the*	200	*and not*	300
Three	*number of*	300		400
Four	*Ewes put to the*	400		500
Five	*Tup was at*	500		600
Six	*leaſt*	600		

Ten pounds to be divided and diſpoſed of by the committee according to its diſcretion, to labourers in huſbandry, regard being had to the moſt deſerving. Ten pounds to be divided and diſpoſed of by the committee, according to its diſcretion, to dairy maids, who ſhall have lived each at leaſt five years in the ſame ſervice; regard being had to the moſt deſerving.

Died.] At Norwich, Miſs C. B. Burrows.—Mrs. Durrant.—Mrs. Robinſon.—Mrs. Sarah Legget, 70.—Miſs Ann Fairhead, 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompſon, 77.—Mrs. Cheſnutt, 75.—Mr. Spooner Naſh, 26.—Mrs. Day, 63.—Mr. Robert Baldry, 77.

At Beccles, Mrs. Barcham, 73.—Mrs. Howes, a maiden lady, 81.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mrs. Wigg, 36.—Mr. Henry Keymer, 84.

At Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Goodman, ſiſter to James Bradfield, eſq of that place.

At Harleſton, Miſs Palmer, daughter of Mr. P. of the Pye inn. She was going to take a walk one evening, when ſhe fell down in the ſtreet, and expired as ſoon as ſhe was conveyed home.

At Ayliſham, Miſs Cooke, 41.

At Biofield, Mr. William Parrock, 72.

At Lynn, Mrs. Wright, of Downham.

Miſs Ann Pell Barnes, only daughter of the Rev. Mr B. vicar of Gorleſton and rector of Southtown, near Yarmouth.

At Belaugh, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. John M. of Burgh Caſtle, and ſiſter to the late Thomas and William Palgrave, eſqs. of Coltiſhall, 86.

At Yarmouth, William Lane Cory, gent. fourth ſon of Robert C. eſq. 23.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Elmſwell, William G. Saword, eſq. of Greenwich, to Miſs Hodgkin, daughter of the Rev. Joſeph H. rector of Elmſwell.

Died.] At St. Edmund's Hill, near Bury, aged

aged 77, John Symonds, eſq. LL. D. profeſſor of modern hiſtory in the univerſity of Cambridge, and late recorder of Bury. He was formerly of St. John's college, A. B. 1752, A. M. 1754; he ſucceeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the profeſſorſhip in 1771, and took the degree of doctor of laws in 1772. He was a gentleman highly diſtinguiſhed for his literary attainments, particularly in biblical learning; and his loſs will be much regretted by many ſurviving friends, but by none more than his Grace the Duke of Grafton and family, with whom he had long been in habits of intimacy, and honoured by mutual friendſhip.

At Claydon, the Rev. G. Drury, rector of Overſton and Billing in Northamptonſhire, and patron of Claydon and Allenham, 87. He was the oldeſt magiſtrate in the county.

At Bury, aged 94, Mrs. Anne Burrough, a maiden lady, niece of the late Sir James B. knt. maſter of Caius college, Cambridge. She was the laſt ſurvivor of a very ancient and reſpectable family, and her benevolent and charitable diſpoſition will long be remembered, and her loſs ſeverely felt, by thoſe who participated in her bounty.

At Whitton, Mr. Kerridge, banker, of Ipſwich.

At Darſham Houſe, Miſs Charlotte Peyton, third daughter of the late Sir Henry P. of Hagbeach Hall.

At Newham, Mrs. Abbot, wife of Mr. A. ſurgeon.

At Wrentham, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, diſſenting miniſter, 38.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Wm. Bryant, 21.

At Lakenheath, Mr. Tunnel, 85.—Mr. Newton, 74.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, George Powel, eſq. to Miſs Georgiana Dench, youngeſt daughter of the late John D. eſq. of Newland Hall.

Died.] At Eaſt Hanningfield, Mrs. Polley, 83.

At Coptfold Hall, William Vachell, eſq. 72.

At Chelmsford, Miſs Caſwell, 30.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Devoniſh, 93. Till the week preceding his death, he was never confined to his bed by ſickneſs.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Beaumont.—Mr. Joſeph Eiſdell.—Mr. Benjamin Matthewman.

At Danbury, Mrs. Cooch, 93.

At New Hall, Boreham, the Rev. Mr. O'Brian, a venerable paſtor of the ſchool there, 72.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Captain H. H. Spence, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs E. Lowry, daughter of Charles L. eſq. of his Majeſty's ſhip Glory.—Mr. Richard Collins, of London, to Miſs Thompſon, eldeſt daughter of John T. eſq. of the Dock-yard.

At Dover, —— Whitridge, eſq. of London, to Miſs Iſmay.

In London, George Wright Gravener, eſq. of Dover, to Miſs Waller, of Faverſham.

At Warehorne, Mr. Samuel Jones, engineer, of Rye Harbour, to Mrs. Howland.

At Greenwich, George Hillier, eſq. to Mrs. Tahourdin.

Died.] At Rocheſter, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookſeller and ſtationer.

At Oſborne Lodge, Cranbrook, Thomas Adams, eſq. an active, intelligent, and humane magiſtrate of this county, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook volunteers.

At Borden, Mr. William Wiſe, ſen. 82.

At Lydd, the Rev. John Goodwin.

At Canterbury, Mr. Noble, 75 — Mr. William Burnby, attorney.—Mr. George Hadlee, youngeſt ſon of Mr. H. of the Falſtaff inn.—Lee Warley, eſq. 92.—Mr. Geo. Legrand, ſurgeon.

At Chatham, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the royal navy, 97.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Hague, 91.—Mrs. Jacobs, 54.—Mr. Anthony Warman, 86.

At Southborough, Lieutenant Colonel Hollwell, 61.

At Eaſt Hayes, Miſs Payne, 28.

At Dover, Colonel Carr, many years barrack-maſter at that place.

At Maidſtone, Miſs Collins, niece to J. Blake, eſq. of that town, 31.

At Faverſham, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of the royal powder mills.—Mrs. Fairman.—Mrs. Glaſcock.

At Graveſend, Miſs Rogers, daughter of Henry Thomas R. eſq.

At Eltham, Mrs. Grant. This truly intereſting lady was a native of St. Domingo, and received her education in France. She had been three times a widow; her firſt marriage was ſolemnized when ſhe had barely attained her 14th year. Her laſt marriage was to Col. Grant, then commanding officer at Jamaica. The premature engagements and duties of her family cares, added to the peculiar maladies of a Weſt Indian climate, rapidly ſhattered a beautiful and delicate frame of body; inſomuch that, even to thoſe who were moſt honoured with her intimacy, ſhe appeared much older than ſhe declared herſelf to be. We are aſſured that the faſcinating ſubject of this account had ſtrong public claims on the gratitude of this nation, for her ſpirited detection of a conſpiracy among the negroes to vindicate their outraged rights. It is at leaſt certain, that her annual penſion from government was more ample than the common proviſion for a colonel's widow. Not to dwell, however, with prolixity on an event in which the humane and *free-born* minds of Engliſhwomen can ſee little to imitate, we will turn to the ſcene in which they excel all other females on the face of the earth. Here Mrs. Grant's character ſhone with conſpicuous luſtre. Complete miſtreſs of all the nameleſs endearing amenities

amenities of unaffected kindneſs, bleſt with a gaiety of diſpoſition that combined French ſprightlineſs with Engliſh modeſty, endued with a ſenſibility of heart that ſhared moſt poignantly the joys and griefs of others, this amiable woman ſpread light, and life, and rapture, through every feſtive party; and invariably proved herſelf the chriſtian ſoother of the diſtreſſed, in want, in ſorrow, or in ſickneſs.

SUSSEX.

During the late hurricane on the morning of the 18th of February, a ſheet of lead, weighing upwards of 2 cwt. was blown from the ſteeple of Chiddingly church, in a S. E. direction, to a diſtance of upwards of 60 feet, from the foundation, over a high footpath, and alighted on a ſtout grave-rail, which was broken by its weight. The ſpire of this church is greatly admired for the grandeur of its architecture. The ſtructure is of free-ſtone, its height 128 feet; in figure it greatly reſembles the cathedral ſpire of Chicheſter, and is ſuppoſed to have been erected from a deſign of the ſame architect. A buckle, one of the creſts of the ancient and noble family of Pelham, is ſculptured on a ſtone on each ſide of the ſteeple door.

The free-ſchool in Middle-ſtreet, Brighton, erected and endowed by a ſubſcription among the ſeveral diſſenting congregations in that town, has now upwards of a hundred boys daily attending it, all of whom are ſucceſsfully educated by one maſter, Mr. Sharpe, in the manner invented by Mr. Lancaſter, and ſo ſtrongly recommended for adoption by Mr. Whitbread, in the Houſe of Commons.

At a public veſtry lately held at Brighton, it was reſolved, that application be immediately made to parliament for an act for the better regulation of the police of the town.

Married.] At Seaford, Nicholas Tucker, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Evans, daughter of the Rev. Mr. E. vicar of that place.

Died.] At Lewes, Peter Simon, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Newhaven.—Mrs. Shoeſmith.

At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. William Auguſtus Irby, third ſon of Lord Boſton, and rector of Whiſton, Northamptonſhire.

At Fynden, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, vicar of that place, 62.

At Newhaven, Mr. Smith, poſtmaſter.

At Haſlemere, in conſequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Bridger, an elderly lady.

HAMPSHIRE.

As ſome men were lately levelling a piece of ground at Quarr Abbey, between Ryde and Wootten Bridge, in the Iſle of Wight, a human ſkeleton was dug up, which had been interred (it is imagined) nearly 600 years. The perfect ſtate it was found in has attracted a vaſt number of people to the place, to examine it. The trunk of the head is perfect, with all the teeth ſound, and of enamelled whiteneſs. Several vaults have likewiſe been diſcovered; and coins, of great antiquity.

Married.] At Southampton, Thomas Graham, eſq. to Miſs Home, only daughter of the late Major James H.—The Rev. Kenrick Saunders, to Miſs Gibbons eldeſt daughter of the late S. Kenrick G. eſq.

At Martyn Worthy, John Briggs, eſq. barriſter, of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Margaret Malcolm, niece to Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley.

At Portſmouth, Captain Marſhall, of the royal navy, to Miſs Varlo, of Southwick.

Died.] At Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the ſupreme court of judicature at Calcutta.—Mrs. Harfield, relict of Mr. James H. merchant.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Marſhall, wife of Mr. M. attorney.—Lieutenant P. Helpman, of the royal navy.—Miſs Carey, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William C.—Mrs. Twentyman, of the Golden Lion.—Mr. John Jeſſy, of the victualling office.

At Yand Farm, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Jerome, relict of Mr. John J.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Bradford, Mr. Thomas Hoſier Saunders, ſolicitor, to Miſs Harriet Buſh, fourth daughter of Thomas B. eſq.

Died.] At Warminſter, Mrs. Hooper.—Mr. George Wanſey, 50. He was by nature endowed with a clear and comprehenſive underſtanding, which had been improved by education, and enlarged by ſtudy in every branch of literature; yet he delighted not in a vain diſplay of his acquirements, but was anxious only to make his abilities uſeful both to himſelf and others. He was ſnatched from his admiring friends by a rapid and violent diſorder, at that period of life when, from the ſtrength of his conſtitution, aided by temperance, they had promiſed themſelves a long enjoyment of the benefit of his virtues.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. Cockayne, relict of the Rev. William C. D. D. profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham college, and rector of Kilhampton, Cornwall.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Z. Allnutt, attorney, of Henley, to Miſs Havell.—Dr. Taylor, to Miſs Manley.

Died.] At Warfield Grove, the Hon. Richard Bradſhaw Anneſley, youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Mountnorres.

At Windſor, the Rev. Dr. Lancaſter Adkin, rector of Belaugh, Norfolk, and miniſter of St. Andrew's, Norwich, 66. He was a pious chriſtian, a ſincere friend, and ſtrict in the diſcharge of his religious duties. He was the firſt founder in Norwich, of that charitable and beneficent inſtitution, the Sunday ſchools,

ſchools, which he conſtantly attended and inſtructed for more than 21 years. The preſent members of that admirable inſtitution ſincerely regret and lament the loſs of their guide, friend, and benefactor, whoſe only ſtudy was their improvement and happineſs.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Emblyn.

At Reading, Mr. Richard Poulton.—Mr. North.—Mrs. Oſborne, relict of Mr. O. ſurgeon.

At Abingdon, Miſs Kent, daughter of Mr. William K. 24.

At Speenhamland, John Dicker, eſq.

At Thatcham, Captain Tinſley, of the royal navy, a brave and meritorious officer.

At Speenhill Cottage, Mrs. Blagrave, wife of T. W. Blagrave, eſq. of Saliſbury-ſquare, London.

At Newbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs. Auſtin, formerly of the Three Tuns.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting convened at Bath, on the 19th of February, it was unanimouſly reſolved that a brewery, to be called the Bath Public United Brewery, be eſtabliſhed in that city or its vicinity. It was at the ſame time agreed that the concern ſhould conſiſt of 2000 ſhares, at 25l. each, to be paid by inſtalments of 5l. every two months. A conſiderable number of ſhares were immediately ſubſcribed for.

Married.] At Bath, William Auſtin, eſq. of Demerara, to Miſs Pierſey, ſecond daughter of the late Jeffery P. eſq. of Cork.—Mr. John Hall, of London, to Miſs Cater, third daughter of C. W. C. eſq.—William Lyddon, eſq. late captain in the firſt Devon militia to Miſs Silley.—Daniel Webſter, eſq. of Dean Park, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel M.

Charles Poole, eſq. of Stowey, to Miſs Score, of Rubys, near Bridgwater.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Richard Scrace, formerly maſter of the riding houſe in that city, 90. At the late general election he went to Nottingham to give his vote for Meſſrs. Coke and Smith, with the ſame ſilver buttons on his coat and waiſtcoat, and the ſame buckles on his ſhoes, that he wore on a ſimilar occaſion in the year 1745. He appeared highly delighted, and every perſon preſent participated in his feelings.—Thomas Barrow, eſq. formerly of Manchester.—The dowager Marchioneſs of Ely.—Mrs. Hutchinſon, relict of Mr. H. apothecary, 70.—Gilbert Petrie, eſq. of Tobago.—Mrs. Dorothy Browne.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. B. ſtationer.—Benjamin Morris, gent. 84. In the early part of his life he followed the profeſſion of a drawing-maſter, and was eſteemed an artiſt of abilities. His later years were remarkable for their wonderful regularity. The hands of his dial were not more accurate than he was in the inſtant of riſing, breakfaſting, attending public prayers, dining, taking his evening's pipe and beverage, and retiring to his chamber.

At Briſtol, Samuel Ruggles Ruggles, eſq. ſecond ſon of Thomas R. eſq of Spain's Hall, Eſſex.—The Rev. Francis de Soyres, miniſter of the French proteſtant chapel, and maſter of the French boarding-ſchool in this city.—Mrs. Curriſſe, relict of H. Barnett C. eſq.—Francis Adams, eſq. of Norton-Malreward, juſtice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for this county. As a magiſtrate, his talents and extenſive knowledge of his country eminently qualified him to adminiſter juſtice, and the benevolence of his heart ever led him to be a peace maker.—Mr. Matthew Stretch, late of the Buſh tavern.—Richard Highatt, eſq.—Mr. Banniſter, 70.—Mr. R. Hayward, 89.

At Kilmerſdon, Mr. Drape, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Weſton Farm, near Bath, Mr. Abraham Wintle, eldeſt ſon of Abraham W. eſq.

At Stapleton Houſe, Miſs Lucas, daughter of J. R. Lucas, eſq. 16.

At Eaſt Brent, aged 90, Mrs. Ham. She has left five children, 39 grand-children, and 90 great-grand-children.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stepleton, Henry Seymer, eſq. of Handford, to Miſs Beckford, only daughter of Peter B. eſq. and niece to Lord Rivers.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, John Brickle Meſſiter, the only ſurviving child of Richard M. eſq.

At Winterborne, Mr. William Davis.

At Martin's-town, Mrs. Tucker.

At Sydling, John Hutchins, couſin to the hiſtorian of Dorſet, and great-grandſon of a former vicar of that place, 69. His grandfather Peter, who was ſon of John Hutchins, vicar of Sydling, and younger brother of Richard the hiſtorian's father, though ſo much a cripple from his infancy as to be able to walk or rather crawl only upon all fours, having his hands guarded by boards, ſupported his family to an advanced age by keeping a ſmall day-ſchool in the pariſh. The deceaſed was for many years an honeſt, induſtrious, and much-valued labourer in Sir John Smith's garden, and was ſupported by his bounty during a very tedious ſickneſs, in which he was almoſt entirely confined to his bed. He has left one ſon, Peter Hutchins (an eccentric, thoughtleſs young man, but of conſiderable natural abilities), now a common ſoldier in a marching regiment.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Frome, of London, to Miſs Ann Parminter.

At Tiverton, John Hill, eſq. of the Bombay military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Neſbitt, daughter of the late Major N.

At Crediton, Mr. Smith, ſolicitor, to Miſs Cleave.—Mr. Stephen Hugo, ſurgeon, to Miſs Dinah Ward.

At Stokenham, the Rev. W. J. Birdwood, rector of Slapton, to Miſs Dorothea Allen, daughter of M. Allen, eſq. of Coleridge.

Died.] At Barnſtaple, Mrs. Ann Hare, 72; youngeſt daughter of Dr. Francis H. formerly biſhop of Chicheſter.

At Plymouth, Mrs. C. E. Blackburn, wife of Mr. B. ſhip-builder.

At Milverton, Mrs. Cridland, wife of Thomas C. eſq. of Weacombe St. Auderies, Somerſet.

At Exeter, William Holmes, eſq. merchant, 71.

At Thorverton, Mr. Henry Pugh, ſurgeon, one of the coroners for the County, 38.

At Sandford, Mrs. Sargent, 58..

CORNWALL.

Married] At Clements, William Knapp, eſq. of the Royal Miners militia, to Miſs Marſhall, daughter of John M. eſq. of Roſwyn, near Truro.

Died.] At Bodmin, Mrs. Elizabeth May, wife of William M. eſq.—Mr. William Popham, a member of that Corporation, 89.—Mrs. A. Marſhall, 80, many years poſtmiſtreſs of that place.

At Falmouth, Mr. Crips, ſuperintendant of barracks.

At Truro, Mrs. Pearſe, many years a reſpectable ſchool-miſtreſs there, 79.—Mr. David Williams, many years aſſay-maſter to the Cheadle and Pary's mine companies.—The Rev. James Paſcoe, vicar of Keverne.

At Chyandour, near Penzance, Thomas Bolitho, eſq. 66.

At Trewithen, Mrs. Hawkins, mother of Sir Chriſtopher H.

At Fowey, Mrs. Jane W. Nicholls.

At St. Ives, Mr. Nicholas Rowe, of the Golden Lion inn, 73.

WALES.

Amongſt the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to eſtabliſh a Medical Diſpenſary, for the charitable purpoſe of attending the ſick poor at their own houſes. The corporation of Carmarthen intend to contribute an annual ſum; the Medical Gentlemen of the town have very handſomely offered their attendance and aſſiſtance, gratis.

The corporation of Carmarthen has alſo reſolved to enlarge the preſent quay, by extending it to the Bridge, which will be an incalculable advantage to the trade and ſhipping of the town; likewiſe to erect a new gaol and houſe of correction; and that a certain portion of the Corporation lands be ſold, and others let by auction, to meet the expences attendant on the ſame.

Two extraordinary diſcoveries have recently been made on the coaſt near Roſcilly, about twenty miles from Swanſea: the tides of late having receded much farther than uſual, the wreck of a veſſel has appeared, which was loſt there about 50 years ago, and a caſk of iron wire has been recovered. A ſhort diſtance from the ſame ſpot, about 12lbs. of Spaniſh dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongſt the ſand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spaniſh veſſel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coaſt upwards of a century ſince. Several perſons now living, recollect their relatives mentioning the circumſtance of the latter ſhip being loſt, and ſome families reſiding in the neighbourhood at the time, who ſuddenly became rich, were ſuppoſed to have derived their opulence from the wreck, notwithſtanding every poſſible exertion was made by the then Magiſtrates of Swanſea, to ſecure ſuch part of the property as could be ſaved, for the benefit of its owners.

A ſplendid monument has been lately erected in the pariſh church of Hanmer, in the county of Flint, to the memory of the late Lord Kenyon. It is of the uſual pyramidal ſhape, and is divided in height into nearly two equal parts; the loweſt is occupied in the centre by a projecting pedeſtal containing the following appropriate inſcription:—

LLOYD LORD KENYON,
Baron of Gredington, in the County of Flint,
Lord Chief Juſtice of England.
In the execution of his high and important magiſtracy, he
was eminently diſtinguiſhed for
Learning, diſcernment, firmneſs, and integrity.
Not only was he qualified to adminiſter the laws with fidelity,
Promptitude, and vigour, but, as the
Guardian of the public morals,
To inſtruct, admoniſh, and reform;
For
The authority of his high ſtation, great and weighty,
In itſelf was ſtrengthened, graced, and dignified by the religious
ſimplicity of his own character,
And the untainted purity of his habitual conduct,
Dear to his family,
In every office and relation of domeſtic life,
He has left a name,
To which they look up with affectionate and honeſt pride,
And which his country will remember
With gratitude and veneration.
So long as her happineſs and her glory ſhall continue to
depend on the great and united principles of
Religion, Law, and Order.
Born October 5th, 1732, O.S.
Died April 4th, 1802.

On the right hand of, and adjoining, the pedeſtal, is a ſpirited figure of juſtice, with the Libra, and unſheathed ſword; on the left hand is another of Religion, bearing the Croſs, and Book of Life, opened in Proverbs, at the verſe, "The memory of the juſt ſhall be bleſſed." From the top of the pedeſtal riſes a gothic niche, from which a grand curtain being ſuppoſed to be thrown back, a ſitting figure of his lordſhip is ſeen, in his parliamentary robes, and, though ſmall, is eſteemed a very ſtriking likeneſs. The whole monument is of fine white marble, the figures are in *alto relievo*, and the deſign and execution is ſuch as muſt add to the increaſing reputation of John Bacon, jun. the ſculptor.

Died.] At Brecon, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh B. eſq. and one of the co-heireſſes of the late John Phillips, eſq. of Tregare, Breconſhire.

At Haverfordweſt, John Griffiths, eſq. ſurgeon of the Carmarthen militia, 28.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Clark, land and tithe agent, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society

Society at Edinburgh. He poſſeſſed ſtrong natural abilities, with great depth of knowledge; and his ideas were diſtinguiſhed by an originality which ſtrikingly animated his converſation. In early life he indulged a taſte for compoſition; and, about twenty-five years ago, publiſhed a ſmall volume, entitled, The Works of the Caledonian Bards, being a tranſlation from the Gaelic, in proſe and verſe. This effuſion poſſeſſed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no ſmall degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its firſt inſtitution, to ſurvey the diſtrict comprehending Herefordſhire, Radnorſhire, and Breconſhire; and under its auſpices, he publiſhed the Reports for thoſe counties; a labour in which he diſplayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of uſeful information. He has ſince publiſhed An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leaſehold Property: containing a variety of calculations eminently uſeful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That diviſion of the Principality wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many ſteps in the progreſs to its preſent ſtate of improvement: he planned, and ſuperintended the formation of ſome excellent roads, thro' parts which were before almoſt inacceſſible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church, as well as landed property, has there been increaſed in a high degree. The goodneſs of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the ſincerity of his friendſhip, rivetted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will ſecure to his memory their reſpect and veneration; whilſt the eminence of his profeſſional talents, and the irreproachable integrity which marked his whole conduct, will render the loſs of his ſervices a ſubject of regret to the community at large.

At Langynoyd, in Glamorganſhire, Elizabeth Thomas, aged 102, a poor woman who had ſeen four generations, or her great great grand-children, and lived in the reign of four ſovereigns in this kingdom. She could ſee, work, and walk a conſiderable diſtance, till within a ſhort time of her death.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Edinburgh Houſe of Induſtry was opened in January 1801, for the reception of ſuch poor and deſtitute women as were willing to work, but unable to procure employment. The female children of the poor were alſo to be admitted, and taught lace working, as the moſt profitable branch in which they could be employed. Both theſe objects have been carried into effect with great ſucceſs. From the period above-mentioned, every woman entitled to the charity of the city or ſuburbs, in want of work, and in diſtreſſed circumſtances, has, upon proper application, been admitted to the houſe; a wheel and lint immediately provided, and the whole of their earnings regularly paid them; they have a warm comfortable room to work in; their dinners gratis; and ſuch as have children, ſixpence weekly in addition; they come in the morning, and go home at night; the children are inſtructed, by an able and reſpectable miſtreſs, to work lace; and have an Engliſh teacher for one hour daily; they alſo receive what they earn. The benefit of ſuch an inſtitution is too obvious to require further comment; but, it may be neceſſary to ſtate that from fifty to ſixty poor deſtitute women and children are conſtantly employed and protected in the houſe; amongſt theſe are two girls, perfectly deaf and dumb. As this is entirely a female inſtitution, it has long been the wiſh of the managers to intereſt ſome reſpectable ladies to aſſiſt in the charge of it; and they are now happy to ſtate to the public, that they have been ſucceſsful. A number of ladies, every way qualified for ſo important a truſt, have kindly conſented to take charge of the internal arrangements, until relieved by ſucceſſors equally willing, and equally qualified to promote the objects of the undertaking, by paying the ſtricteſt attention to the good order and economy of the whole. The very deſtitute ſituation of a vaſt number of the wives and widows of ſoldiers, with families, calls loudly for protection; and it is a duty we owe the brave men who are fighting, or who have fallen for us, that they ſhould be protected. The Houſe of Induſtry will afford them an aſylum, where, by their own honeſt exertions, they may earn their bread, and ſee their female children inſtructed in ſuch a manner as to earn theirs with comfort and credit. It is alſo intended, if the funds will admit, to begin a branch for the inſtruction of ſervants, by taking charge of a certain number of girls, and teaching them all the neceſſary duties. As the managers are fully ſenſible of the benefits which muſt accrue to the public from ſuch an inſtitution, they boldly come forward to claim its protection; and they requeſt particularly, that the ladies in general will be pleaſed to viſit the Houſe of Induſtry in Tiviot row, and endeavour, by their countenance and protection, to encourage female induſtry; and by their advice and inſtruction, to cultivate early habits of religion and virtue, in order that the opportunity of being thus extenſively uſeful may be laid open to all.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray, bookſeller, of London, to Miſs Anne Elliott, only daughter of the late Charles E. eſq. bookſeller.

Died.] At Laſſwade, Mr. William Simpſon, paper-maker. He ſerved under Lord Cornwallis, as an officer of artillery, during the American war. Upon his return to this country, he married the daughter of an eminent paper manufacturer, which excited his attention to that buſineſs, and he became ex-

tenſively concerned in it. He was the firſt who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of Bleaching by means of Muriatic Acid; and he generouſly communicated the reſult of his long, important, and expenſive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a preſent of a handſome piece of plate.—In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who ſincerely regret his death.

At Footabers, Mr. William Kellman, 102. He was a millwright and carpenter, and continued to work at his trade till within three weeks of his death.

At Dunfermline, Robert Scotland, eſq. of Middlebank.

At Port Patrick, Adam Gordon, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Linlithgow, James Taylor, eſq. ſheriff ſubſtitute of that county.

At Glaſgow, John Robertſon, eſq. merchant.

At Shirgarton-houſe, Perthſhire, John Harvie, eſq.

At Paiſley, Mrs. Agnes Finlay, wife of James Howe, eſq. of Grange, near Kilmarnock.

At Burntiſland, Miſs Charters, daughter of the late Samuel C. eſq.

At Dumfries, Lieutenant Richardſon, of the Weſtmorland militia.

At Whitecroft, in the county of Dumfries, Robert Henderſon, eſq. of Cleughhead, 83.

At his ſeat near Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes, bart. In this gentleman, who has thus cloſed a long and honorable life, ſociety has to bewail a loſs which will not be ſoon or eaſily ſupplied. Sir Wm. F. was one of the diſtinguiſhed few whom Providence ſeems to have deſtined to purpoſes of the higheſt dignity and uſefulneſs, by combining, with a ſtation of great influence in ſociety, the beſt attributes of the underſtanding, and the nobleſt qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, he early devoted himſelf to the improvement of the commercial intereſts of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well known banking eſtabliſhment, which now bears their mutual name. In this ſituation, the views of Sir William Forbes were never directed to the conſiderations of perſonal advantage, unconnected with the welfare of the community. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in the numerous caſes of mercantile tranſactions which came under his view, of which his luminous and expanſive mind had firſt aſcertained that the objects were judicious and honeſt; and many who now enjoy the comforts of independence, we doubt not are conſcious, that they might yet have lingered in the ſtruggle of life, but for the confiding liberality of Sir William Forbes. The ſupport and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of the attention of this genuine patriot; and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unoſtentatious. Many are the children of ſorrow who bleſs his bounteous hand and ſympathiſing heart, whoſe relieved diſtreſſes are known only to themſelves. In the intercourſe of private ſociety, and in the boſom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes were not leſs amiable, than thoſe of his public ſituation were honorable and uſeful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the ſtudy of elegant literature; and, during the courſe of his long life, he never loſt ſight of thoſe liberal purſuits which early aſſociation had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the preſſure of his more ſerious avocations, lent a diſtinguiſhed grace to his character. He united, in a degree which has ſeldom been attained, that acuteneſs and diſcrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the ſcholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman; but in him the faſcination of manner aroſe from the genuine feelings of his heart: he was polite and condeſcending, becauſe he was humane and benevolent; he was open and gracious, becauſe he was candid and ſincere. Sir William Forbes was one of the earlieſt members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boaſted amongſt its other illuſtrious aſſociates, the names of Johnſon, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He ſurvived many of theſe eminent men, and, we believe, has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leiſure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a taſk for which he was peculiarly fitted; we allude to his account of the life and writings of his friend Dr. Beattie.

At Edinburgh, Archibald M'Phune, eſq. of Driep, captain in the Argyſhire militia, —The Rev. James Moyſe, many years one of the miniſters of Cowgate chapel.—The Hon. Richard Somerville Hamilton, ſecond ſon of Lord Viſcount Boyne, and a lieutenant in the royal navy —Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Cornelius E. bookſeller.—General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton.—William Law, of Elvingſton, eſq. ſheriff deputy of the county of Haddington, 91 —After being delivered of a ſon, the lady of Sir James Naſmyth, of Poſſo —Sir William Ramſay, of Banff, bart.

Mr. John Bell, bookſeller, a gentleman who, for the period of half a century, ranked among the firſt of his profeſſion, and, during many years of that period, was the father of the trade. Mr. Bell's conduct and character, throughout the courſe of his long life, were diſtinguiſhed by integrity, liberality, and independence. He was a man of liberal education, was well acquainted with modern literature, and lived in habits of intimacy with moſt of the eminent literary characters of the laſt century. His talents, however, were of that kind which rather ſhunned than courted notice; they were chiefly exhibited in the line of his profeſſion; in

in the taſte which led him to ſelect, and the judgment which enabled him to appreciate, the literary productions which were, from time to time, preſented to him. Although frequently ſolicited, and amply qualified, to fill ſituations of public truſt and reſponſibility, it is a well known fact, that he uniformly declined to accept any office of this kind. It need ſcarcely be added, that he kept aloof from all party diſcuſſions, and political diſſenſions, although diſtinguiſhed, upon every great queſtion, as a warm friend to the invaluable conſtitution of his country. In private life, Mr. Bell was humane, charitable, and unoſtentatious, uniting to a copious fund of information and good ſenſe, a benevolence of heart, and chearfulneſs of temper, peculiarly his own. He continued in the active duties of his profeſſion till within a very ſhort period of his death, and preſerved his faculties unimpaired to the laſt. He was one of the original promoters of the Society of Bookſellers of Edinburgh and Leith, and was the firſt who filled the ſituation of Preſes of that ſociety. At a meeting of the committee, held on the 29th of September, the following propoſal was made by Mr. Conſtable, the preſent Preſes, and unanimouſly approved of; and with it we ſhall conclude this ſhort ſketch of the character of Mr. Bell: "The ſociety having recently ſuſtained a very afflicting loſs in the death of one of its oldeſt and worthieſt members, Mr. John Bell, it is propoſed that, at the next general meeting, all the members ſhall appear in mourning, as a ſmall tribute of reſpect to the memory of one who has, for half a century, held a diſtinguiſhed place among his brethren, and whoſe name will never be forgotten while integrity and uprightneſs are held in eſtimation among men."

IRELAND.

Married.] Joſeph Fox, eſq. of Dooliſton, Meath, to Miſs Frances D'Arcy, of Hydepark, Weſtmeath.

At Cavan, Robert Crawford, eſq. ſurveyor of Exciſe, aged 80 years, to Miss Sarah Graham, only daughter of the late Francis G. eſq. aged 15 years.

At Limerick, Thomas Swyny, eſq. lieut. in the 25th regt. of foot, to Miss Catherine Cecilia Gliſſan, daughter to William Gliſſan, eſq. of Fermoy.

Died.] In Dublin, Lord Carbery, who ſucceeded to that title about a year ago. His lordſhip was the fifth baron, and has left two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Preſton, and the Hon. Mrs. Barry; but dying without male iſſue, the title devolves to his relative Sir John Evans Freke.—Alice, Counteſs of Wicklow, relict of the late Lord Viscount W. 69. —John Allen, eſq. 81. He was one of the oldeſt merchants in that city, and a director of the bank of Ireland, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment.

Mrs. Walſh, wife of the Dean of Dromore. This lady was one of the co-heireſſes of the late Theobald Wolfe, eſq. and couſin to the late Lord Kilwarden.

Suddenly, Brice, Earl of Milltown, 72, who ſucceeded his brother Joſeph, the late Earl, November 27th, 1801. He is ſucceeded to his title and eſtates by his grandſon, who entered his 8th year, on the 11th of February. This young nobleman is the ſon of Joſeph Leeſon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Earl, who died before his father came to the title; and Emily, grand-daughter of General Douglas. The young Earl has a brother, Henry Talbot, born in 1800; and a ſiſter Cecilia, born in 1801, ſhortly after the death of her father.

Mr. Stewart, a favourite but unfortunate ſon of Theſpis. With all his failings he had alſo a fund of generoſity and philanthropy which ſhould have obſcured his faults from the reſearches of his traducers; he was a good ſon, and in that capacity deſerves the unqualified praiſe of thoſe who knew his conduct to his father. Malignity, aided by the indiſcretions incident to human nature, perverted in a great degree the mental faculties of poor Stewart; melancholy ſucceeded violence; and dumb forgetfulneſs, relieved only by incoherent recollection, finally cloſed the ſcene of this once favoured and eſtabliſhed comedian. He was about 35 years of age; and had been a conſiderable part of that time upon the ſtage, but, until the production of O'Keeſe's "Wicklow Gold Mines," did not riſe above mediocrity; from that period (1794) he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in low comedy, and ultimately became a prominent favourite with the Dublin audience. He has left a young widow pregnant (the late Miſs Griffiths) and two children.

At Belfaſt, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. of the Belfaſt theatre; a woman of moſt exemplary conduct and meekneſs of diſpoſition, which gained and ſecured her the love and eſteem of all who knew her. She was one of the infant pupils of the celebrated Garrick, and her father (a Mr. Simpſon, of Aberdeen in Scotland, where Mrs W. has left ſeveral near relations, of the moſt reſpectable families,) was Mr. G.'s aſſiſtant and particular friend. Mr. Garrick brought her out in the character of Violante, in the Wonder! a Woman keeps a Secret, at the age of fourteen, with his Don Felix, in which ſhe proved very ſucceſsful; having, in her infant years, performed all the principal children's parts with that great man. She continued but a ſhort time in the profeſſion, when ſhe was married to Charles Fleetwood, eſq. ſon of the old patentee of that name of Drury-lane theatre, who ſhortly after died at Bengal in the Eaſt Indies; where, on his arrival, he was informed of the deceaſe of his wife's brother, a ſhort time before at Madras, a Captain John Simpſon, in the army. Mrs. White being defrauded of all the property left her, which was conſiderable both by her

brother and huſband, was neceſſitated to return again to the ſtage, where ſhe has experienced many viciſſitudes with Mr. White, to whom ſhe had been married ſixteen years.

At the ſame place, William Sinclair, eſq. Poſſeſſed of an active mind, the ſtaple trade of the country was conducted by him on an enlarged ſcale, with that ſucceſs which unremitting application, directed by the ſoundeſt talents, naturally produces. In the proſecution of his deſigns, he appeared to derive as much ſatisfaction from the employment and comfort afforded to the numerous body of people under him, as from any preſent emolument With increaſing opulence, his liberality kept pace; for his hand was not only open to individual diſtreſs, but to the ſupport of every public inſtitution, to the advancement of every relative, to the encouragement of the induſtry of every acquaintance. In his manner at home, where the heart is beſt developed, were blended the father, brother, and friend, inſomuch that the domeſtic circle has ſeldom preſented a more perfect ſcene of chearful innocence, confidence, and love.

Alſo at Belfaſt, William Preſton, eſq. barriſter at law; he was a gentleman of mild, and benevolent manners, and an excellent claſſic ſcholar. His works as a poet are well known and admired for their elegant taſte, and refined feelings.

At Chilcomb, Killarney, Miſs S. Lynn, youngeſt daughter of Adam Loftus L, eſq.

At Newmarket, county of Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, maſter of the rolls.

At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Peter M'Mahon, titular Biſhop of Killaloe, aged 97.

At Drehadarſna, county of Limerick, Anne Meade, at the advanced age of 117.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Peterſburg, on the 3d of June laſt, in the 77th year of his age, M. Bachmeiſter, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He has left a conſiderable number of manuſcripts, to the care of Mr. Buſſo, who will ſelect thoſe fit for the public. A catalogue of his works is inſerted in Meuſel's Catalogue of the Authors of Germany.

At Kiel, Doctor Hentler, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the Univerſity in that city. He was author of many learned works: the moſt diſtinguiſhed of which are, his reſearches on the Origin of Siphilis. The Prince Regent of Denmark has purchaſed for the Daniſh Admiralty, the valuable library of this learned phyſician.

At Saxe Weimar, Charles Gore, eſq. formerly of Southampton, but for many years years paſt reſident at Weimar. He has left two children; Emily, his eldeſt ſurviving daughter, now at Weimar; and Anna, Dowager Counteſs Cowper, now at Florence, mother of the preſent Earl, and of the Hon. Spencer Cowper.

At Colcheſter, Connecticut, in America, Mr. Hezekiah Kilbourn, aged 77 years. The caſe of this man has hitherto been unprecedented in that country. Until he was fifty years of age, he ſupported thoſe Chriſtian virtues which add dignity to an intelligent and elevated mind. He then, by degrees, became inſane; three years elapſed; it was found neceſſary, for his family's ſafety, to confine him in chains. In this ſituation he remained twenty-five years, when he imbibed an idea that he ſhould be poiſoned to death; he accordingly refuſed to take food of any kind (tobacco and water excepted), and, ſtrange to tell, he faſted 62 days. He then, by the ſolicitations of his attendants, with a voracious appetite, received into his ſtomach one large table ſpoon full of milk, and again refuſed ſuſtenance. He ſurvived two days after taking the milk, when death cloſed the melancholy ſcene.

At Boſton, America, Mr. Thomas Parker, aged 50; an active naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log book: "Firſt part of the voyage, pleaſant, with fine breezes and free winds—all ſail ſet—ſpoke many veſſels in want of proviſions—ſupplied them freely—Middle paſſage—Weather variable—ſhort of proviſions—ſpoke ſeveral of the above veſſels our ſupply had enabled to refit—made ſignals of diſtreſs—they up helm and bore away—Latter part—Boiſterous, with contrary winds. Current of adverſity ſetting hard to leeward. Toward the end of the paſſage cleared up: with the quadrant of honeſty, had an obſervation; corrected and made up my reckoning, and, after a paſſage of fifty years; came to in Mortality Road, with the calm unruffled ſurface of the ocean of Eternity in view."

At Calabar, in the Eaſt Indies, in the 32d year of his age, Captain Smyth, of the 56th regiment, laſt ſurviving ſon of the late James Smyth, eſq. attorney at law, of Norwich. After ſerving in all the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, under General Coote at Oſtend, in Ireland at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in Gibraltar during the mutiny, with Abercromby in Egypt, when he gained a medal; and after having gallantly ſerved his country in fourteen general actions, he was doomed to fall in the prime of life, a victim to a malignant fever in a foreign land.

At Vellore, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant-colonel James M'Kerras, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Andrew M'Kerras, merchant in Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'Kerras, of the corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the ſervice of his country, in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Colonel M'Kerras had ſerved in India upwards of 28 years, with much credit to himſelf and honour to his country, and was much reſpected as a ſteady, active, and humane officer.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Oporto fleet, lately arrived, has brought a more conſiderable quantity of port wine into our market, than has been for ſome years paſt arrived in any one fleet: the article, however, keeps up its price, and the wines juſt now arrived may be called in general of good quality, but they are ſtill deficient in brandy, owing to the ſcarcity and preſent high price of that article in Portugal. Cottons by this fleet, from Liſbon, &c. have come to rather a dull market; nor is there a ſpeedy appearance of its being better, owing to the preſent ſtate of the manufactories in Lancaſhire, which are rather at a ſtand for want of good foreign orders, the trade in general having ſuffered ſo ſeverely by their late Hamburgh connexions.

It is ſatisfactory to find, by the late order of council, that the ſpeculators to Buenos Ayres have got permiſſion to diſpoſe of their out-ward bound cargoes (through the medium of neutral veſſels, &c.) as well as to bring home the returns in like manner; by which means the ſerious loſs that would eventually fall on them is prevented, and, in all probability, their adventures will turn out to good account, as the principal part of their cargoes are at this time wanted in the Weſt Indies, and produce there may be had on reaſonable terms, particularly rum, the importation and conſumption of which is encouraged by the new additional duty of 2s. 6d. gallon being laid upon foreign brandies and hollands. At preſent there is a large quantity of the former article, ſay brandies, uſed in the king's lock for ſecuring of the duties, and the article has lowered in price conſiderably.

The very large orders for Iriſh linens, now ſhipping at Dublin and Belfaſt for the Spaniſh market (*via* Liſbon), has given new life to the manufactures of that valuable article; in conſequence of which fine linens have rather advanced in price; and as theſe orders are always confirmed by a London credit ſeldom exceeding twenty one days ſight, they will bring an immenſe quantity of money into circulation among the induſtrious poor of the north of Ireland. The exports from the ſouth of that kingdom, conſiſting of beef, pork, and butter for the Weſt Indies, have been very conſiderable, but the prices uncommonly high this year.

Although the ſugar-market continues flat, and the ſale of that commodity very dull, owing to the deficiency of export to the northern parts of Europe, ſtill the articles of coffee and cocoa have advanced in price, and rums are likely to, at leaſt, retain their preſent prices. The average price of brown or Muſcovado ſugar, computed from the returns made from the week ending March 4, 1807, is 34s. 7½d per cwt. excluſive of duties of cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

The ſhip-owners and builders ſtill continue to complain of a want of regulation in enforcing the ſpirit of the Navigation Laws in their favour: in ſo much are they at preſent oppreſſed, that the freights ſcarcely ſerve to defray port charges and ſeamen's wages, and if ſome remedy be not ſpeedily adopted by our government for their relief, the building of Britiſh merchant ſhips muſt in a great degree ceaſe.

The woollen manufactures in the north, particularly at Leeds, Halifax, &c. &c. for coarſe goods, has been very briſk of late; and thoſe in Glouceſter, Wilts, &c. &c. for fine articles, have kept pace with them; of which latter an immenſe quantity has been exported to Ireland, but very few of the coarſer ſorts are wanted there, as the manufacture of that deſcription of goods is carried on in a very extenſive way in the capital of the ſiſter kingdom.

The exchange with Ireland is fallen from 12 to 11 per cent. ſtill remaining 2l. 3s. 4d. per cent. againſt that country, a ſerious conſideration to the purchaſers of Eaſt India and other articles exported hence. This neceſſity of a variation in the exchange between the two countries, certainly ſhould be at once done away, by the legiſlature making the monies of the united kingdoms of equal currency and value.

At public ſale on the 10th inſtant, 1080 hogſheads of ſugar were ſold by Meſſrs. Coles and Son, from 51s. to 74s. per cwt.; and on the ſame day, 920 hogſheads, tierces, and barrels of clayed ſugar, by Meſſrs. Blache and Kemble, from 53s. up to 97s. 6d. per cwt.; and on the 11th inſtant, there were two public ſales of plantation coffee, by Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. and the Widow Purdy and Sons, conſiſting of 172 hogſheads, 27 caſks, and 2948 bags, ſold from 95s. to 130s. 6d. per cwt.; on the 12th inſtant, a large ſale of beaver ſkins, by Meſſrs. Row and Co. which ſold from 10s. 7d to 24s. 9d. per lb., a parcel of Vigo wool, at 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb, Vigo ſheep's-ſkins, 5s. 7d. per ſkin. On the 13th inſtant, there were two ſales of cotton wool, by Meſſrs. Blache and Co. and T. Kebble, conſiſting of upwards of 1000 bags, Demerara, Barbadoes, Surinam, &c. &c. which ſold from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. as in quality.

By the accounts laid on the table of the Houſe of Commons, it appears that, from 1774 to 1788, the annual average conſumption of tea in this country is 19,961,612 lbs. A ſimilar, but not an equal, riſe has taken place in brandy, the annual average of conſumption in the former period was 611,963 gallons, and in the latter 1,580,711 gallons.

The Court of Directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, declare they will put up at the preſent March ſale, viz.

165,000 lb. cinnamon, on Thurſday, 2d April—Prompt 3d July following.

4000 bags

4000 bags black pepper, on Wedneſday, 6th May—Prompt 7th Auguſt following.

1000 bales Mocha coffee, on Thurſday, 2d April, (after the cinnamon)—Prompt 3d July following.

750 lb. mace, and 1050 lb. nutmegs, on Thurſday, 2d April—Prompt ditto.

Long cloth, 50,040 pieces; ditto middling, 13,583; ditto fine, 3,365. Salkampores, 131,079; ditto middling, 41,817; ditto fine, 38,243. Succatoons, 2,319 pieces, all coaſt callicoes; alſo 28,525 pieces of Surat callicoes, on Tueſday, 21ſt April.—Prompt 21ſt Auguſt following.

Alſo 2,380 bales raw ſilk, more or leſs, on the 21ſt April—prompt 31ſt July following; beſides thoſe goods already declared by the company's ſale.

The 3 per cent. Conſols, this month, have been variable from 62½ to 62⅝.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—The Trent and Merſey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 880l.; the laſt half yearly dividend was 20l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 171l. ex. dividend, of 4l. per ſhare for the laſt half year.—Monmouthſhire, 96l. dividing 5l. per ſhare.—Grand Junction, 88l.—Aſhton and Oldham, 100l.—Peak Foreſt, 58l.—Worceſter and Birmingham, 38l.—Aſhby de la Zouch, 22l. to 24l.—Union, 22l. to 23l.—Kennet and Avon, original ſhares, 20l.—Weſt India Dock ſtock, 143l. per cent.—London Dock, 106l. to 110l.—Eaſt India Dock, 118l.—Imperial Aſſurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—Globe Inſurance, 103l. to 104l. per cent.

Account of ***BRITISH IRON*** *exported during the laſt Ten Years.*

PIG IRON.			CAST IRON.			BAR IRON.		
Years.	Quantity.	Real Value.	Quantity.	Real Value.		Quantity.	Real Value.	
	Tons.	£.	Cwt. qr. lb.	£. s. d		Cwt. qr. lb.	£. s. d.	
1796	47	376	11,415 3 27	11,379 3 11		2,806 3 17	2,537 18 1	
1797	..	..	10,596 1 12	10,844 4 4		17,810 3 5	16,103 18 4	
1798	..	..	16,632 0 1	16,221 13 1		24,930 2 25	22,541 10 6	
1799	50	400	30,488 3 3	28,088 4 9		39,108 1 18	35,360 10 4	
1800	5	40	26,408 2 23	26,430 19 4		35,106 1 11	31,741 19 6	
1801	10	80	24,559 0 14	27,729 15 3		28,451 3 10	25,725 4 6	
1802	20	160	32,449 2 2	34,057 10 9		66,552 1 27	60,174 10 4	
1803	5	40	17,345 0 8	19,695 5 8		32,676 1 24	29,544 19 1	
1804	15	120	9,595 1 14	9,897 .. 3		60,663 1 13	54,849 15 9	
1805	20	160	9,398 3 16	9,345 2 7		46,297 0 23	41,860 7 9	

	PIG.	CAST.	BAR.
	Cwt.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Cwt qr. lb.
Average to Africa.....	..	884 2 24	13,919 1 20
..... American Colonies ..	250	17,728 3 9	4,431 2 17
..... the Eaſt Indies	94	275 1 21	17,089 1 14

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather in the preceding month has been favourable to the Spring operations of huſbandry. The Bean culture is nearly finiſhed, and the ſowing of Oats and Peas is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. Owing to the late froſts, the Barley tilths on ſtrong ſoils look kind and mellow. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 76s. 5d.; Barley, 38s. 2d.; Oats, 26s. 9d.

The cold nights have, however, given a ſlight check to vegetation; and the crops of Wheat, winter Tares, Clover and other graſſes, which ſtill cover the ground well, have ſuffered ſomewhat in their appearance. In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l.; Clover, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.; Straw, 1l. 15s. to 3l. 3s.

The crops of Coleſeed which remain for ſeed are thriving, and little now is left for feed. Turnips remain ſound; the Swediſh ſort remarkably ſo, affording excellent keep.

Sheep continue ſound; and the fall of Lambs this ſeaſon has been very great, though attended with ſome caſualties. Since the great prices which have been demanded for lean ſtock, it

it has become the practice on moſt farms, where a dairy is kept, to rear annually ſome calves, which they feed in the new way, giving them linſeed jelly, oil cake powder, and hay tea, mixed in their ſkim milk, on which the calves are found to thrive and do well.

Owing to the mildneſs of the winter, there is much fodder remaining on hand, ſtore ſheep having required but little aſſiſtance. The late fairs have been well ſupplied with lean Cattle, Sheep, Cows, and Calves, for which there is a demand at good prices. Sows in pig are much in requeſt for the dairy.

The Country Markets continue to be abundantly ſupplied with fat Cattle and Sheep, which ſell at reduced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Mutton, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Winter, ſtill lingering on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back; while, at his keen and chilling breath
Fair Flora ſickens.

TOWARDS the latter end of February the weather became ſo mild, after a few days of hard froſt, as to be again very unſeaſonable. The country people have an adage, that "winter ſeldom rots i'th' ſky." This is perhaps not often the caſe, but in the preſent year it bids fair to do ſo. During ſeveral days in the beginning of March the wind, which had veered to the eaſt, continued ſteadily fixed in that quarter. We had conſequently ſome froſty and cold weather; but now (19th of March) the wind has again paſſed to the ſouth weſt, and the froſt is, for a while, at leaſt, entirely gone. The ſun will ſoon attain ſuch an elevation as to render the return of any continuance of ſevere weather extremely improbable.

In the New Foreſt, and in the Iſle of Wight, there has been a heavy ſnow ſince my laſt report was ſent, but on the ſea coaſts of Hampſhire I have not hitherto been informed of any.

It ſhould be remarked, reſpecting the weather of the whole ſouthern coaſt of England, that, in winter, the eaſterly winds bring froſt, and that the weſterly and ſouth-weſterly winds produce rain.

On the 28th of February I obſerved *peas and beans* in the gardens, which were two or three inches in height. There is alſo a *field of rye* in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, that the ears of ſeveral of the ſtems were become viſible. As the crop would of courſe have been deſtroyed, in conſequence of this premature growth, there was no alternative but to employ it for feeding ſheep. I have been informed that about the ſame time there was a *field of wheat* in ear in Dorſetſhire.

The cold weather in the beginning of March put a ſeaſonable ſtop to the progreſs of vegetation. The *ſnow drops*, which were in full flower, are now in that ſtate which the country people denominate "froſt bitten."

March 1. The *partridges* begin to pair. The *rooks*, and all the ſpecies of *ſmall birds*, are buſily employed in collecting materials for their neſts.

In ſeveral pieces of ſtagnant water by the road ſides I obſerve that very intereſting little animal, the *cancer ſtagnalis*, ſwimming about with great activity. Theſe little creatures have not yet attained their graſs-green tinge, nor have I yet ſeen any of them that have been full of ſpawn. After having depoſited their eggs they die; the ſplaſhes which they inhabit are dried up by the heats of the ſpring and ſummer; and the eggs are not hatched till the enſuing winter, when the ſame places are again covered with water. It is my intention very ſhortly to draw up a full account of the habits and economy of theſe animals.

March 2. The *daffodils* are in flower. The firſt leaves of the *wild tanſy* (*tanacetum vulgare*) appear. I have not yet obſerved the flowers of that favourite little harbinger of ſpring, the *vernal whitlow graſs* (*draba verna*).

March 16. Two or three ſpecies of *willow* have put forth their white and ſilky catkins. The flowers of *lauruſtinus* begin to fall.

It is a maxim of ſome of the country farmers that "a peck of March duſt is worth a king's ranſom." By this expreſſion they underſtand that ſuch a ſtate of weather, in the month of March, as will cauſe the roads to be duſty, is highly favourable to agriculture: that, in ſhort, the country derives from it a benefit more than would be equivalent to the ranſom of a monarch. All the roads are at preſent (March 19th) as duſty as they uſually are in the early part of ſummer.

Hampſhire.

N. B. Errata in the laſt report, line 45, for *male* read *female*; l. 27, for *arbuſtorem* read *arbuſtorum*.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.55. March 1. Wind Eaſt
Loweſt 29.35. March 18. Wind Weſt

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 57 hundredths of an inch. On the evening of the 18th, the mercury ſtood at 29·33, & at the ſame time the next day it was as high as 29·90.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 57°. March 21. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 24°. March 5. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 16°. In the morn of 25th ult. the thermometer was 52°; the ſame hour the 26th but 39°. A like variation took place in the middle of the days; on the firſt it was 55; on the ſecond, it was 39.

The quantity of rain fal'en ſince our laſt report is too trifling to be noticed. Our journal records but one day in which there has been any, but on five or ſix there has been ſnow, and in many places it fell in conſiderable quantities: near the metropolis it has not at any period been ſufficient to incommode the inhabitants; nor during the whole winter has the cold been ſufficient to render the ſparrows and other ſmall birds, in the villages round London, (the only game of cockneys), ſufficiently keen to fall a prey to the fowling-piece.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is 44·73, which is higher than it has been for ſeveral years for the ſame period of time. Such of our readers as will take the trouble of turning back to the ſeveral volumes of the Monthly Magazine, will find that the average temperature for March, laſt year, was 42 ¼; for 1805, it was 43·½; for 1804, it was only 39·00; for 1803, it was 41·½ nearly; and for 1802, it was 43·¼ nearly. Notwithſtanding this increaſe in the temperature, we have experienced much and ſevere cold from the winds, which have cooled down the human body, though (as we have formerly obſerved) they have but little effect on the thermometer. The wind has blown chiefly from the eaſterly and weſterly quarters, and in both inſtances it has been ſeverely felt. The average height of the barometer is 29·99.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

PROSE communications, ſigned A. B. Impartial, M. N. A Friend to Truth, I. A. R. M. Scrutator, D. T. Simon Simple, Veritas, do not ſuit the Monthly Magazine.

The friends of Profeſſor Richardſon are referred to the Court of King's Bench, as a more competent tribunal to correct an unfeeling and unprincipled COXCOMB than the pages of a Literary Journal.

Our excellent friend Dr. Patterſon complains of being miſrepreſented in an anonymous Review! As we cannot ſpare room for his able reply, we ſhall aſk him, *who, that writes a book, is not miſrepreſented by the careleſſneſs or malice of ſome or all of the Reviews?* Dr. Patterſon, and others in like circumſtances, may derive conſolation from the peruſal of a plain narrative of facts relative to the manufactory of Reviews, lately publiſhed under the title of the New Dunciad, in which they will perceive how unworthy is all anonymous criticiſm of their confidence or ſerious attention.

We muſt refer the communication of Mr. Salmon to the publication to which he refers.

We acknowledge the receipt of another letter from Dr. GLEIG, but we believe we ſhall be conſidered by our readers as having brought to its proper cloſe the controverſy of that gentleman with Mr. LAING.

Several Queriſts are informed, that we expect them to mention the authorities which have failed them, before we can obtrude their queſtions on the public, ſome of which may probably be anſwered by conſulting the laſt new Cyclopedia, or perhaps any good elementary treatiſe.

In compliance with the wiſh of our correſpondent who ſigns COMMON SENSE, we ſhall be glad to receive information relative to the monopoly of farms, and to the deſcription of manufactories to which he alludes in the laſt paragraph of his letter.

Communications will be particularly acceptable from perſons reſident on the Seat of War on the Continent.

Errors in the preſent Number: at page 262, col. 2, for *Iſaac Wild, Eſq.* read *Iſaac Wild, Eſq.*; and at page 269, col. 1, for *Canover* read *Canova.*